SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

CINCINNATI.

Liberal Nominees.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Platform and Resolutions.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

An Unpopular Ticket.

REFORM AND REUNION.

Another National Convention.

Liberal Republican Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock. After the reading of the journal had been dispensed with, at the suggestion of the Iowa delegates, the Chair stated that the statement in this morning's papers, pretending to give a dispatch from him (Schurz) to a candidate, was utterly untrue.

Mr. Gilmore, of Missouri, offered a resolution that when the Convention reaches the point of balloting for candidates there shall be no formal presentation of candidates, but the Convention will proceed to vote.

Mr. Dexter, of Illinois, sustained the proposition, and wanted to proceed to business and avoid mere personal eulogies. The resolution was carried.

Horace White, from the Committee on Platform, reported that the resolutions were unanimously adopted by the committee.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land and powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of the citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high offices for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest; he has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with technical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities; he has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable points, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example; he has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country and unfit to discharge the responsibilities of his high office. The partisans of the administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such abuses. To the end of maintaining partisan ascendancy, they have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms; they have denied to men who would be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people, they have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures, in direct conflict with the organic law; instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people, by proceeding to remove those rights of the enjoyment of which is indispensable for the successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to move a patient and hopeful submission and loyalty to the constitutions and the name of their party, who are justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the despair of executive power and patronage unworthy of Republican freemen; they have striven to silence the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people and subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline; they are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country. Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

THE PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just Government:

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, whatever nativity, race, color, or political opinion, religious or political, demanding nothing not right, submitting to nothing wrong.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and equal enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed, on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, and for the State self-government, and the return to the Federal Government of its constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of a Republican Government.

Sixth—We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station becomes again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Seventh—We demand a system of federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, the pensions, interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that these are in our midst, honest, unreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective system of protection and free trade, we submit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

Eighth—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame, or the full rewards of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

HORACE WHITE,
Chairman Committee on Resolutions.
G. P. THRUSTON, Secretary.

The next order of business was stated by the Chair to be the nomination of candidates for the Presidency. Without the formal presentation of candidates the roll of States was called, and the result was as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Adams 203; Greeley 147; Trumbull 106; Davis 92½; Brown 81; Curtin 62; Chase 2½.

Brown withdrew before a second ballot in favor of Greeley, which seems to indicate that the latter will be nominated. Brown's chances for the Vice Presidential nomination are getting good.

SECOND BALLOT.

Greeley 242; Adams 243; Trumbull 148; Davis 75; Chase 1. Curtin withdrawn.

THIRD BALLOT.

Greeley 258; Adams 261; Trumbull 146; Davis 44.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Adams 79; Greeley 251; Trumbull 147; Davis 41.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Adams 209; Greeley, 258; Trumbull 91; Davis 30; Chase 24. New York deserted Greeley on this ballot.

The sixth ballot was ordered amid a scene of great confusion. Missouri asked leave to retire for consultation. A motion was made for a recess of twenty minutes. [Cries of "no, sit down."]

The motion was lost by an overwhelming vote.

SIXTH BALLOT.

The Convention then proceeded to take the sixth ballot. The official count of the number of votes cast is 714. Necessary to a choice, 358. Adams, 187; Greeley, 482.

NOMINATIONS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The President announced that the next order of business was the nomination of a candidate for Vice President.

Illinois and Ohio delegates asked for the privilege of withdrawing for consultation. Much objection was made, but they marched out notwithstanding, and the chair announced a recess of ten minutes.

The Chairman, on calling the Convention to order again, reminded the delegates that they were to select one from each delegation as a member of the Liberal Republican National Executive Committee.

Gen. Burnett, of Ohio, said he was requested to inquire whether the name of Lyman Trumbull was before the Convention as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

An Illinois delegate replied that Trumbull would not consent to be a candidate for that office under any consideration.

An excited individual from the Indiana delegation arose, and in a stentorian voice moved to nominate that man for Vice President who was too pure to remain in that stink hole, Washington City.

FIRST BALLOT.

Brown, 287; Trumbull, 146; Julian, 134½; Walker, 84½; C. M. Clay, 44; J. D. Cox, 25; Tipton, 8; Scoville, 12. Whole number of votes cast, 702; necessary to a choice, 352.

When Illinois announced part of its votes for Cassius M. Clay, that gentleman arose and respectfully declined the honor, declaring his intention of supporting Gratz Brown.

A delegate from Pennsylvania moved that the Convention nominate Gratz Brown by acclamation.

The motion was met by a determined cry of "No," from all parts of the hall, whereupon the gentleman withdrew the motion.

Lieut. Governor Koerner, of Illinois, appeared upon the platform, and said: I desire to say, in behalf of Judge Trumbull, that on no condition will he accept the nomination of Vice President. As there was some doubt in the matter, we have telegraphed to him, and he positively declines.

SECOND BALLOT.

Brown, 125; Julian, 175; Walker, 75; Tipton, 3; Gov. Palmer, 8.

The result was received with great cheers and cries of "Brown, Brown, Brown."

The Chair stated that Brown was not in the hall.

On motion of Mr. Cochrane, the President, first Vice President and Secretaries were appointed a committee to inform the successful candidates of their nomination.

A vote of thanks to the citizens of Cincinnati for their hospitality to the Convention was passed; also a vote of thanks to the President for the faithful manner in which he performed his duties.

The Liberal Republican Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

SCATTERING OF DELEGATES.

After the adjournment of the Liberal Republican Convention, the delegates were not long finding their way to the hotels and boarding houses, which have since the commencement of the week been filled to repletion. The reception rooms were soon crowded with excited delegates and friends of the Liberal movement, who were busy discussing the results of the day's work. In some of the hotels speaking was done by enthusiastic delegates, approbating the course of the Convention, while every where the nominations were the theme. A large number of the delegates appeared decidedly satisfied with the result of their labors, but the excitement incident to the termination of the Convention's labors was not all in the shape of ratification.

A STORMY MEETING.

At College Hall a meeting of the Ohio delegates was held, which comprised about half of the Ohio delegates in the Liberal Republican Convention, and which turned out to be of a stormy nature. Judge W. B. Sloan, of Port Clinton, was called to the chair. The larger number made small speeches, and some of them the customary powers belonging to such a committee.

Resolved, further, That in view of the fact that all the States and Territories are not represented in this Convention, said National Executive Committee is empowered to correspond and confer with persons in States and Territories now unrepresented in sympathy with the Union and Reform movement, with a view to the organization of Reunion and Reform associations in such unrepresented States and Territories.

Resolved, further, That so many States and Territories as are represented in the Convention shall propose to this Convention the name of one person, who is a member of said National Executive Committee.

Resolved, further, That said National Executive Committee shall have the power, when duly organized, to call a National Convention in the Reunion and Reform movement at such time and place as they may determine, if in their judgment the same should become necessary.

These resolutions were read and promptly adopted, one by one, until the last one was reached. This authorized the Executive Committee to call a national convention in a certain contingency.

A long discussion followed. Judge Stallo thought its adoption would be liable to construction of hostility to the Liberal Convention.

Mr. Spanhurst, of Missouri, urged immediate action. Half-way action had already served to divide this convention to a most fatal extent. If the Missouri delegation were to withdraw, there would be nothing of importance left. He wanted a strong and vigorous organization effected and a bold front assumed.

Charles Reemelin, of Ohio, opposed the resolution, because it was liable to construction of hostility to the other Convention. He was glad these seats were empty, because the persons that would otherwise occupy them were fighting in the other Convention, where the danger was.

Judge Stallo said the delegates to this Convention, Hoadly, Matthews and Senator Schurz, were at this moment fighting the battles of this Convention in the Liberal Convention, and he begged that they be not now disarmed by this vote of distrust.

NEWS FROM THE OTHER CONVENTION.

During the discussion the first ballot for President by the Liberal Reform Convention was announced amidst great applause.

Judge Stallo excitedly declared that the vote was the best document that could be presented in favor of laying this question on the table.

Mr. Spanhurst Missouri insisted on the adoption of the resolution, and gave fair warning that this delegation had seriously contemplated withdrawing from the Convention on account of the dwindling away of the delegates.

Judge Wards was in favor of conceding to the Missouri delegation the adoption of this resolution.

The last resolution was finally adopted, and the Chairman, Judge R. P. Ranney, was added to the committee *ex officio*.

At twelve o'clock the Convention took a recess till one. Soon after reassembling the news of the nomination of Greeley was received.

DISSATISFIED WITH GREELEY.

Judge Stallo, in a bitter speech, expressed his profound disappointment in the action of the Liberal Convention. He was not satisfied that that party was lacking in two elements of success—honesty and courage—and he now moved to instruct the Executive Committee to call a National Convention.

Mr. Kettridge hoped the motion would not be put until the Convention first declared that it repudiated the action of the Liberal Convention, and under no circumstances would support its nominees.

Judge Stallo withdrew his motion.

Rev. Thos. Vickers said a prominent Democrat, who hitherto has been with this movement, now said he would hereafter go with the old Democratic party. This was where we stood, and there would be no quarters.

Mr. Denger, of Mobile, was bitterly opposed to Horace Greeley, and declared that he was nominated by the corrupt politicians, led by those of Pennsylvania.

Judge Gilmore, of Ohio, hoped the motion would not prevail, because he did not think it due to the dignity of this Convention to repudiate the action of that Convention. He was willing to stand or fall by the platform of this organization, but thought the proper thing to do was to move steadily forward, independently, on its own line. He considered that this Convention was not bound to approve or repudiate the action of that Convention. He therefore favored no action.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kettridge withdrew his motion. Judge Warden received Judge Stallo's motion to instruct the committee to call a National Convention. He had been utterly opposed to Greeley, but he saw that with Greeley on one side, the Government was inevitably on the other. He thought the principles of the platform to-day adopted would prevail in the whole country. He proposed to have no expression for candidates now, but to call a National Convention.

Hon. W. W. Metcalf, of Florida, advised the calling of a Convention regulating the party principles of this party, formed here to-day, were such as will unite all the honest people of the whole country. The nomination of Greeley he believed, was brought about by the friends of Grant. He favored National Conventions, and hoped no party action would destroy the party to its inception.

Judge Parry is designated Chairman of the National Executive Committee, and it was announced that the committee would at an early day issued its call for a National Convention.

After a vote of thanks to Judge Parry, Chairman, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE CAPITAL.

Refunding Taxes to Judges.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Greeley's Nomination

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1872.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Major Morse will relieve Captain Reynolds as depot quartermaster at Cheyenne, and Captain Reynolds is assigned as post quartermaster at Fort Hays. Captain Robinson relieves Captain Rockwell of his duties at Fort Sill, and Captain Rockwell relieves Captain Lee at the Yuma depot.

GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

Intense interest prevailed here during to-day with reference to the events at Cincinnati, not only in the executive and legislative circles, but throughout the city. Inquiries were constantly made as to the latest intelligence from the Convention. The progress of the balloting seemed to add, if possible, to the excitement. Everywhere the news spread with remarkable rapidity. Those in the executive department heard it about the same time as it became known in Congress. The telegrams announcing the nomination of Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency were received with surprise, as previous private telegrams foreshadowed a different result. Republicans not in sympathy with the Committee express themselves as not alarmed at the selection, while Democrats said that their National Convention to convene on the 4th of July will define the policy of the Democratic party. The news of the nomination created for some time the proceedings of the House, the members gathering in front of the Speaker's desk to hear the latest intelligence. There were similar exhibitions in the Senate while Mr. Casserly was speaking. That gentleman, referring to the inattention to business, moved that an adjournment take place until the Cincinnati Convention was over. The excitement subsided with the announcement of Grant's name as the candidate for the Vice Presidency. To-night gentlemen of all parties are discussing the effect of the proceedings of the Convention on the public mind.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over Lake Ontario will probably move eastward over New England. Brisk and probably high north-westerly winds are probable for the lower lakes to-night. Clear weather will prevail very generally from the lakes to the Gulf and south and middle Atlantic coasts on Saturday, and extend over New England during the day. The pressure will diminish over the north-west, with easterly to southerly winds, and extend over the upper lake region and to the Ohio Valley. Cautionary signs are ordered for Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company," and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes; also a bill to amend an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes.

REFUNDING TAXES TO JUDGES.

It is stated the United States Treasury is paying back to Judges of State Courts the taxes levied on their salaries by the internal revenue laws, and the Chief Justice of Massachusetts recently received from this source $13,000. Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, who is about sailing for Europe, recently drew $1,900.

FLORIDA.

Legislative Proceedings—A High Court of Impeachment Organized.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 3.—In the Assembly, yesterday, Ormand offered the following

Resolved, That the Assembly proceed with the prosecution of the trial of Harrison Reed.

The Senate adopted a memorial in regard to a trans-continental interior line of water communication through the Gulf States between the great West and the Atlantic seaboard.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

A high court of impeachment was organized. The board of managers on the part of the Assembly appeared to-day. Judge Emmons, counsel for Gov. Reed, moved that the respondent be discharged, claiming that the action of the Senate in adjourning the last session, and refusing to continue the case, was in law an acquittal. The counsel for the board asked for time to reply.

—Capt. Wm. Wishart, a prominent citizen of Robeson county, N. C., was killed by the Lowry outlaws on Thursday. This is one of the most brutal and cowardly murders ever committed by the band. Wishart, having been dragooned to one of their haunts on a pretense that they wished to make terms of surrender, and that he would not be harmed.

NEW YORK.

How Greeley's Nomination was Received.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY.

Particulars of the Drowning of Capt. Crossman.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Meeting of the Union Republican Committee.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1872.

MEETING OF UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee of Fentonites, held last night, a letter was read from Horace Greeley, stating that he long ago declined to be a member of any standing political committee, and asking to have his name stricken from the roll as one never accepted or qualified as a member. Notice was received from Sinclair Tousey that he would be unable to attend any of the meetings during the year on account of other engagements. It was moved that as Greeley and Tousey had resigned, that their resignation be accepted. Laid over to the next meeting. The question of sending delegates to the State Convention at Elmira, on the 14th inst., excited a lively debate, several members denouncing the Custom House wing of the party and its treatment of the Fentonites in very bitter terms. A committee was appointed to consider what action should be taken in the matter, and ordered to report on Wednesday next.

GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

On the reception of the news of the nomination of Greeley in this city, a large crowd gathered at the *Tribune* office. Greeley was called for and appeared. He declined to make a speech but had a vast amount of hand shaking. A salute of one hundred guns was fired in City Hall Park in his honor.

The *Express* says of the nomination: The "cold white coat" will take a large portion of the rank and file of his party with him. As to the question whether the Democrats will endorse his nomination, the *Express* says Greeley has at times abused us all roughly; but we are a forgiving race of men, and shall do what is best for our country.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: The prospects of the Republican party have brightened, and whether the Democrats endorse Greeley or not, he is doomed to be defeated.

The *Evening Post* hails the news: "Grand failure." "The curtain falls." "A transformation scene." "Reform surrenders to monopoly and centralization."

Greeley expressed surprise at his nomination, and said he was enthusiastic. After meeting the crowd outside the *Tribune* office comments were of course various; some declared that the Convention had made a "fizzle" of it, and nominated by no means the strongest man; while others were in high spirits and considering that anybody could give the movement an assurance of success, it was Greeley. Said one man: You have no idea the hold he has among the mechanics and working men all over the country because they believe he is honest, and that is the great thing, after all." It was suggested that he could not hope for any large portion of the Democratic vote, and appeared to be somewhat embarrassed by absurd freaks with financial questions. But it is for the Republican party to decide the measures it shall attempt to carry out. We earnestly trust that the wisest minds in the party will be applied to the settlement of the measure, which shall be at once just and liberal toward all classes and all sections in the Union, which shall be worthy of the progressive spirit and temper of the age, and which shall be calculated to increase the honor and renown of the country and to promote the happiness and prosperity of its people.

PARTICULARS OF THE DROWNING OF CAPT. CROSSMAN.

Panama dates to April 19th, received to-day, bring the following details of the disaster of the United States Survey Expedition: The United States steamship Kansas, Capt. Hatfield, with the Nicaraugua Canal Surveying Expedition, arrived at Graytown on the 3d. On the 12th, Capt. Crossman, in command of the expedition, in coming over the bar in a whaleboat, got capsized by the breaking of the steering oar. Two other boats sent to his assistance met the same fate. Minute guns were fired from the vessel, but no aid could be given from such a cause, the ship lay six miles away and out of sight, no one knew what they meant. A steam launch had already been sent up to meet the steamship Danielle with a cargo, and was in with the mails. A canoe came in time to save Paymaster Bemis and one of the crew, and to tow in the cutter with sixteen men. Others swam ashore. Three came in on an empty cask. Capt. Crossman, Acting Master Payne and four seamen were drowned. Of these only the body of one seaman was found. The number of officers and men saved was twenty-seven.

M. E. CONFERENCES.

Bishop Ames presided at the Methodist General Conference in Brooklyn to-day. The rules of the last session were adopted with a few slight amendments. A motion was made that the Committee on Appeals consist exclusively of clergymen, and gave rise to a long discussion. It was finally tabled. The appointment of the usual committees, including those on Episcopacy and Book Concern, were then made, and the conference adjourned.

The Methodist Episcopal General Conference, in session in this city, to-day appointed a committee to wait on the General Conference in Brooklyn, and present the views of this body on a proposition for unification.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

The receipts at all ports for the week were 19,787 bales, against 31,806 for the week same time last year; total for the year, 2,588,644, against 3,443,074 last year. Exports for the week, 20,770, against 65,763 for the same time last year; total for the year, 1,791,641, against 2,540,581 last year. Stock at all United States ports, 289,725, against 467,627 last year; at Liverpool, 844,000, against 994,000 last year. American afloat for Great Britain, 171,000, against 230,000 last year.

A. S. P. C. A.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have held their annual meeting, and selected Henry Berg President, and Henry Clews Treasurer. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in cash of $22,000, together with $100,000 bequeathed by the Frenchman Donard, and $100,000 secured by other bequests.

NEW YORK CITY CHARTER PASSED.

The Palmer charter for New York City has passed the Senate unanimously. It provides for an election for Mayor on the 31st of May.

STOKE'S CASE.

Only one of the counsel first obtained by Edward S. Stokes now remains connected with the

The Jury Bill Signed.—Cardozo's Successor.—New York City Charter Passed.

ALBANY, May 3.—The Governor has signed the jury bill, which allows newspaper reading people to sit on juries.

CARDOZO'S SUCCESSOR.

The Governor has sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge Leonard, his former law partner, for the seat on the Supreme Court bench vacated by the resignation of Cardozo.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

During April last over 15,000 German immigrants landed at Castle Garden, the majority of them being destined for Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

ARRIVED.

The steamer America, from Hamburg, has arrived.

FOREIGN.

British Government Censured by the "Times."

TERRIFIC CYCLONE IN INDIA.

"Home Rule" Discussion in the British Parliament.

VESUVIUS QUIETED DOWN.

The Spanish Insurrection Still Spreading.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE "TIMES" CENSURES THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Times* this morning, in discussing the attitude of Canada with regard to the treaty of Washington, censures the home Government for its treatment of the Dominion, and hints that it might be beneficial to the world if England were to absolve Canada from her allegiance to the mother country.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES ACT.

LONDON, May 3.—The debate in the House of Commons last night on the bill to repeal the unlawful assemblies act was protracted to a late hour, and was a very exciting one. The motion was for a second reading of the bill. Several Irish members took occasion to make speeches in defense of "Home rule." What they wanted was to have the laws of Ireland assimilated with those of England.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for Ireland, opposed and denounced "home rule" as synonymous with Fenianism. He explained the present law, showing that it in effect prohibited the assembling of an Irish Parliament.

Dr. Isaac Bill, member for Limerick, declared himself a "home ruler," but indignantly denied that he was a Fenian, as intimated by the Marquis of Hartington, of whom he demanded a retraction. He protested against such expressions coming from a minister, who received his information of the country he sought to rule over through detectives and spies—the real ruling powers in Ireland. He was true that home rulers were Fenians, it spoke well for home rule, which had been able to win back to peace men driven into rebellion by shameless legislation. Until Parliament would abolish the triple package Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament, peace, content and prosperity were impossible. He warned the Commons that if the act was repealed Ireland would endanger the safety of the Empire. He wanted for Ireland a local government like that of an American State, and for the Kingdom a national Legislature similar to the American Congress.

Gladstone said the latter scheme was impracticable. Even American statesmen were divided in opinion as to its wisdom. The recent civil war in the United States grew out of collisions where the States involved. He vindicated Home rule. If it converted Fenians, so much the better; but he could not but oppose the bill before the House.

The motion for a second reading was then rejected by a vote of 357 to 11.

STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of the Liverpool cartmen is ended. The masters conceded to the demands of their men.

REDUCTION OF CABLE TOLLS.

LONDON, May 3.—In the House of Commons to-night, Lord Lennox gave notice that he would make a motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the practicability of reducing the existing rates for telegrams to India and the United States, and of purchasing existing cables.

TREATMENT OF DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, was examined to-day on the treatment of drunkenness before a select committee of the House of Commons.

SPAIN.

A RELIGIOUS WAR.

LONDON, May 3.—Advices received from Spain by mail state that the priests are endeavoring to make the insurrection a religious war. The Government has called upon the inhabitants of Barcelona to deliver up their arms.

THE SITUATION.

PARIS, May 3.—A dispatch from Bayonne confirms the report that the Carlist leader Roda, with his command, fled into France, closely pursued by Spanish forces. The French troops on the Spanish frontier disarmed and *interned* all Carlists who escape into France.

MARSHAL SERRANO IN THE FIELD.

MADRID, May 3.—Marshal Serrano was yesterday at Huerta De Retonto and Boruo, in the Sierra De Rator, on the northern boundary of Navarre.

RAILWAY BRIDGE BURNED.

The Carlists in Biscay have burned the railway bridge at Auta, near Bilboa.

THE SITUATION.

PARIS, May 3.—Advices have been received here from Spain, which contradict most positively the dispatches sent from Madrid in regard to the Carlist insurrection.

L'Union announces, on what it terms official authority, that Don Carlos is in Spain, at the head of his volunteers, and Don Alphonso, his brother, is also with him. The proclamation signed by him, which was circulating in Spain, is genuine. There is deep uneasiness in Madrid. The fidelity of the troops even in the capital is doubted, and the precaution is taken to keep some regiments in their barracks. The Carlists meanwhile hold Irun in replete force, and are able to disconcert the Government troops.

Senor Castello, an eminent Republican, writes to *Le Rappel* that the Republican deputies in the Cortes will resign in a few days.

A special dispatch to *Le Temps* reports that the railway between Cordova and Madrid has been cut at Despeuna Perros, a defile in the Sierra Morna, by Republican insurgents, who are fortifying that important position, and it was rumored that two companies of infantry had joined them.

A conspiracy against the Government has been discovered at Linarez, a town of Andalusia, on the Madrid and Cordova Railroad.

INDIA.

TERRIFIC CYCLONE.

BOMBAY, May 3.—Intelligence has just reached here that the city of Madras and vicinity was visited by a terrific cyclone on Wednesday last, which caused a serious loss of life. A number of vessels at anchor in the roadstead, unable to put to sea, owing to the sudden appearance of the cyclone, were wrecked. Most of their crews perished. An immense pier leading far out into the water was breached, and the city and suburbs greatly damaged.

ITALY.

VESUVIUS QUIETED DOWN.

NAPLES, May 3.—The eruption of Vesuvius has entirely ceased. The inhabitants of the villages which were threatened with destruction by lava returned to their homes. A hurricane of terrible violence swept over the devastated country, greatly damaging the villages and remaining crops.

NEW JERSEY.

Trouble Among Fishermen.

TRENTON, N. J., May 3.—A serious difficulty has occurred between the New Jersey and Delaware fishermen. A tug with armed men arrested eleven Jerseymen on Thursday, near the Jersey shore, at Cape May Point, and took them to Wilmington, Del., opposite, and fined them twenty-seven dollars each for fishing and invading their rights. The Jerseymen have telegraphed to Gov. Parker, who summoned the Attorney General to meet him to-night to arrange some plan to protect the fishermen of that State. Serious fights are expected at Pennsville and other fishing points, unless the authorities of the two States settle the matter by prompt interference.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The New Hampshire State Agricultural College has received a donation of $40,000 from John Senant, of Jaffrey, and $23,000 to found scholarships, one for each town in Cheshire county and two for Jaffrey.

—A special dispatch says the report of the safety of Dr. Livingstone was brought to Zanzibar by negroes from the interior. Livingstone, according to this statement, was at Ujiji in January last. The American, Stanley, was with him.

—The steamer George B. Upton, from Richmond for New York, was burned near Chincoteague, on Thursday. The passengers and crew were saved. The vessel and cargo were valued at $60,000, about two-thirds covered by insurance.

—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension Railroad Company, the Newburg and Fishkill ferry, together with the Dennings Point property and dock property at Newburg, New York, were sold at referee's sale yesterday for $25,000.

—At Paterson, New Jersey, on Thursday, the girl Libby Garrabrant testified in her own defense. Her evidence amounted to the admission that Burroughs was poisoned, but placed the responsibility on her lover, Van Winkle Bogart, who, she said, sent her for arsenic, furnishing money to pay for the same, and who attended upon Burroughs when sick.

FIER, DANNALS & CO.'S ale has won a wide reputation for its elegant flavor, brilliant color and beautiful white cream. Their bottled ales are equal to English and Scotch. s7:TR.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ METHODIST CHURCH, BROWNSVILLE, PA. (Bridgeport side on the hill.) S. F. CROTHERS, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, at usual hours. Public cordially invited. mh9

☞ UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, COR. Third avenue and Grant's court. WM. A. VAN DE MARK, Pastor. SUNDAY, TO-MORROW at 10½ A.M. In the Evening Mr. Van De Mark will deliver the fifth Lecture of the series of the Academy of Music. Subject—"OUR OLD FOLKS." Doors open at 6:45; services will begin at 7:30. Seats free and welcome to all.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, ALLEGHENY, May 2, 1872.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company at the office, No. 43 Sixth Diamond, on MONDAY, May 13th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve during the ensuing year. JNO. BROWN, JR., Secretary. my3:2057

☞ ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR President and Six Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, on MONDAY, May 6th, 1872, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M. JOHN REED, Secy. ap30:g32-d&8

☞ FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Nine Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 195 Fifth avenue, TUESDAY, May 14th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. F. E. SHUCNCK, Cashier. ap30:g36

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR A Board of Directors of the SOUTH SIDE GAS COMPANY, will take place on MONDAY, May 6th, at the Company's office, in Birmingham.

ap26-g19 J. W. M'GEARY, Secretary.

☞ SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.—The 7th annual Sheep Shearing Festival will be held on the NINTH OF MAY, at Hill's Station, Chartiers Valley Railroad.

Come one, come all.

ARCHBALD M'MURRY, President.

JOHN GILLFILLAN, Corresponding Secretary. ap26-q16-d&8

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office. I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested, to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, fe6 Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID FOR SALE BY STEVENSON & FOSTER, Wood Street and Third Avenue. my14:g82

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1872.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Regrading, Paving, Repaving, Curbing and Recurbing of Avalon street, from Irwin avenue to Shields alley, is now ready for examination at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 15th, 1872, when it will be passed in the hands of the City Controller for collection, as provided by ordinance of the same. CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

mh4:d&8

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

FRIDAY, April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 918,378 10
Overdrafts		10,345 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		800,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Mortgages		70,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		10,046 29
Due from other National Banks		27,938 99
Due from other Banks and Bankers		19,855 07
Banking House		14,536 10
Other Real Estate		25,000 00
Current Expenses		5,040 57
Taxes Paid		3,804 91
Premiums		1,990 00
Cash Items		13,384 17
Exchanges for Clearing House		62,250 91
Bills of other National Banks		17,612 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels		2,451 64
Legal Tender Notes		205,550 00
		$2,327,378 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	253,482 52
Discount	10,476 43
Premium	13,365 74
Exchange	639,300 00
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	2,373 50
Individual Deposits	574,164 79
Due to National Banks	27,091 74
Due to other Banks and Bankers	35,383 95
	$2,327,378 33

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1872. P. REED, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES M'CANDLESS, } Directors.
ROBERT M'CARTNEY, }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

APRIL 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,077,798 48
Overdrafts	22,217 10
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	314,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	31,517 47
Due from other National Banks	15,11 92
Due from other Banks and Bankers	5,980 33
Banking House	32,761 61
Current Expenses	7,816 43
Taxes Paid	4,553 88
Cash Items (including Stamps)	1,278 92
Exchanges for Clearing House	47,473 96
Bills of other National Banks	11,977 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,973 93
Coin on hand	1,705 00
Legal Tenders	60,000 00
	$1,835,092 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Funds	100,000 00
Circulating Outstanding	311,500 00
Individual Deposits	46,055 68
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	450,000 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding	9,523 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,079 75
Individual Deposits	$626,410 90
Due National Banks	55,450 19
Due Banks and Bankers	1,230 61
	383,100 10

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING.....H. M. LONG,
T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

Terms for 1872.

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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to ... for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. SAMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
R. N. MCALLISTER, Centre;
GEN. JAMES H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID S. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 42f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾@113.

"THE public credit must be sacredly maintained."—*Liberal platform.*

That is what Grant is doing.

READ the letter of Col. Jas. M. Cooper in reply to Edward Atkinson, Esq., published in another column.

JUDGE KELLEY has delivered a masterly and convincing argument in the House on tariff, revenue, and kindred subjects.

REDUCTION in annual interest $20,200,719. That is more, twice over, than the total annual reduction of the debt of Great Britain. "Good enough."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* thus speaks of the Liberals assembled in that city, "our former opponents, but present allies." They are thrice welcome to an alliance with such scurvy politicians as Aleck McClure.

THE sales of the Northern Pacific seven-thirty gold bonds for the months of March and April amount to the enormous sum of $1,891,900. They appear to be the most popular securities since the days of government seven-thirties.

WE are under obligations to Col. Frank Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Auditor General Hartranft, our next Governor, for copies of the General Laws passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania during the session of 1872.

JUDGE CARDOZA—one of the profligate judiciary, which, in New York has made a farce of law, has tendered his resignation to avoid impeachment. He should be tried, and if convicted made an example of. He ought not to be permitted to escape merited disgrace, neither should he lie under a cloud of suspicion, if innocent. Are there any more Cardoza's on the bench?

WE ARE not of those who imagine that there will be war with Spain. The United States government has demanded the release of Dr. Houard, and the return of his confiscated property, on the ground that he has never forfeited his American citizenship. If this can be established, or if the contrary cannot be proven, Spain will comply with our demands without doubt. It would be sheer madness for her to refuse. But, on the contrary, if Dr. Houard can be shown to have cast off his allegiance to America, voluntarily, and become a Spanish subject, then we shall be obliged to withdraw our claim for his release, as we clearly have no right to interfere.

THE Philadelphia papers are again complaining of the street car fares. In that city the fare is seven cents, or six tickets for a quarter dollar. There is some reason for their complaint, as five cents is amply sufficient to remunerate the capital employed. The *Press* speaks of the extra two cents charged, as the "exactions of the feudal barons—downright robberry," and calls upon the city councils to rescue the people from the "extortion." It adds: "It is only tolerated because the business men who use the cars are too much engrossed to give so trivial a matter a thought, the rich too apathetic, and the great mass of riders—the poor—too weak to effect anything."

THE Democracy are once more in a quandary as to whom they will give the questionable honor of nomination for the several State offices to be filled next October. Their convention will assemble on the 30th inst., at Reading; but it would be a very difficult matter to foreshadow who will constitute the ticket. General Cass appears to have the inside track for the gubernatorial nomination, being the strongest man yet named. He will poll a good vote, but his alleged identity with the South Improvement Company may damage his interests somewhat in the oil regions. No nomination can be made by that party which will unite in harmony all of its elements, so that we confidently expect if the Republican party have only the Democracy to battle against in the election, the ticket at the head of these columns will be triumphantly elected.

THE LIBERALISTS.

The Liberalists, as they affectionately call themselves, and ask the political world to recognize them by that euphonious and well meaning name, have finished their labors in Cincinnati, and separated for their homes to account to the meager constituencies they represented for their doings in the Convention. The assembly was sufficiently national in its character to win for it and its doings a respectful attention and consideration, and it was about as orderly, well conducted and harmonious as most large bodies generally are. It is now over and a third organized national political party must be recognized as a thing of actual existence which will attempt to assert its supremacy over both the Republicans and Democrats. Primarily the object nearest the hearts of the soured and disappointed men of ambition who pioneered the departure from old party lines, and brought into life the movement, had but one object in view, and that was to kill Grant in a political way. The whole tone of the convention betrayed a loyalty and devotion to that single idea. Policies and expediencies looking to that one object were the favored ones. The round dozen of resolutions adopted and dignified into the name of a platform mean nothing save and except detraction of the present administration. This fact is plainly apparent, and it requires no lengthy review of the platform to establish it, even were it doubted that the whole movement had not for its object the defeat of Grant at the coming election.

As Republicans, we take no alarm out of the situation as left by the Cincinnati Convention. The political prospects for the re-election of Grant are bright and encouraging. The Democracy are forced into an awkward and purplexing dilemma—it will require shrewd management to get out of it. Horace Greeley is not popular with the old line Democrats who he has been cudgeling as traitors and copperheads for so many long years, and if they must vote for a Republican, they prefer General Grant to any other who could be named. Democratic prejudice will not easily wash and it will be quite surprising should Greeley be received and pardoned for his sins against the anti-war wing of the party—although there are many Republicans who do not think that his offenses (?) against Democracy in the past were very serious. If the Democrats refuse to accept Mr. Greeley and nominate an independent ticket of their own, then the fight will resolve itself between the old parties and the Liberals may as well keep out of the field for they will be wholly lost sight of in the campaign. View the situation from any stand-point we may, and it is hopeful for Grant, whose re-election, with each returning day, becomes more certain.

THE CANDIDATES.

There is nothing like patience. If men have stubborn persistence and plenty of it they may move a mountain or do any other ordinarily possible thing. Horace Greeley doubtless thinks so this morning as he looks proudly at his own name in large types as a candidate for place alongside of Washington, Lincoln and Grant in the history of our Presidents. He has long coveted the distinguished honor of leading any party in a national contest for the highest office within the gift of the American people, and now that he has received it we daresay the old gentleman can hardly contain himself for joy.

Mr. Greeley was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, 1811, and is consequently in the 61st year of his age. His early years were spent on his father's farm, where he laid the foundation of his extensive acquaintance with agricultural subjects. At the age of fifteen he entered a printing office in East Poultney, Vermont, as an apprentice to the art where he remained for five years, becoming a great expert. He worked in Erie, Pa., subsequently. In August, 1832, he entered New York with a scanty wardrobe and no money, but soon obtained a journeyman's place. In 1833 he commenced the printing business on his own account, entering into partnership with Mr. Francis Story. The firm printed the *Morning Post*, the first daily penny paper ever published in the world which failed in the course of three weeks. After various enterprises, attended with varying success, he established on April 10th, 1841, the *Daily Tribune*, with which his name has been identified ever since. In 1848 he was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy, serving a year in that body. Mr. Greeley's history during the past two decades of years is familiar to all readers.

B. GRATZ BROWN, the candidate for Vice-President, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, and is just 46 years old. He settled as a Lawyer at St. Louis; entered the State Legislature at the age of 26; soon after became connected with the St. Louis *Democrat*, and edited it from 1844 to 1859; started the Republican party in Missouri in 1857; raised and commanded a regiment in 1861—subsequently a brigade; led in the abolition of slavery in Missouri in 1864; was United States Senator from '63 to '67, and was elected Governor of Missouri on the broad platform of General Amnesty in 1871. He, perhaps, preceded any other Republican as the founders of the Liberal party. Mr. Brown is a good speaker, scholarly and original, an able editor, and a sagacious politician.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RANK.—The census of 1870 gives some interesting information of the position held by the different States, in respect to population and importance. From these it appears that New York holds the first place and Pennsylvania the second—relative positions which have not been otherwise since 1830. Pennsylvania's population is put down at 3,521,791.

THE WATERING PLACES.—An editorial writer in the Philadelphia *Ledger* in a column leader, discusses the question whether people enjoy themselves at the watering places, and gravely concludes they do not, because "the accommodations are too perfect, making the visitor listless and unwilling to do anything for himself." That's richness! American watering place hosts charged with being too accommodating! That paper will next be assuring its readers that the average American hotel-clerk is able to answer a respectful question in a civil manner.

NILSSON'S FAREWELL.—All pleasures as they pass beyond our reach seem to gather a richer glow and to awaken a more enthusiastic appreciation. The farewell appearance of Nilsson in New York Monday night, previous to departure for her foreign home, is said to have been one of the most remarkable ovations ever accorded an artist here. The people whom she had so often delighted with her marvellous dramatic power and melodious song, seemed to awake to a new realization of her genius and to carry their enthusiasm to the utmost limit of demonstration. Amid all the memories of homage thus far paid to her, we opine the fair Swede will mark her New York "farewell" as chief among her life's "Red Letter days."

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.—The fact that manufactures more than agriculture enrich a nation, has a very pointed exemplification, on a small scale in our Shenango Valley. To-day it is emphatically a "busy hive of industry" and one of the most prosperous sections of our Commonwealth. Yet a few years ago, though possessing the finest agricultural advantages, it was comparatively at a stand still and non-productive of wealth to the people or the Commonwealth; since its mineral resources however have been developed, and manufacturing has been inaugurated, the benefits of prosperity have flowed in, alike upon the farmer and upon the manufacturer—for the one made a market for the other. Can there be a better argument for a strong protection for home industries.

Constitutional Reform.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., May 1, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the article that treats of public officers there should appear the following section.

1. No person shall hold any office of honor, trust or profit in this State who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

2. No person shall hold any office of honor, trust or profit in this State who engaged in the late rebellion on the side of the rebels, or who gave aid, counsel or comfort to those who were actually engaged in said rebellion.

3. No person shall hold any office of honor, trust or profit in this State who has engaged directly or indirectly, or who shall hereafter engage in any warfare against any foreign government with which the United States is at peace.

We want sober officers in this State, we want loyal men in office in this State, and we want men in office who will not use their official places to stir up or in any manner create wars between their government and that of any other nation.

Very truly, &c.
REFORMATION.

THE Ohio Legislature has passed a bill providing that the standard weight of a bushel of stone coal shall be eighty pounds avoirdupois for bituminous and sixty pounds avoirdupois for cannel, and shall contain eighty-eight cubic inches.

THE STEEL QUESTION.

Mr. Cooper's Rejoinder—Able Refutation of Mr. Atkinson's Assumptions—Interesting Details Regarding the Import Trade in Steel and the Progress of the Industry.

[From the New York Tribune.]
EDWARD ATKINSON, ESQ., *Boston.*

EXAGGERATED CALCULATIONS.

I now proceed to point out a blunder of such vast magnitude, on if not a blunder, then a deception of such huge proportions, which you paraded before the Committee, that if its exposure, in either case, does not suffuse your cheek with a blush of shame, your supply of brass for home consumption is largely in excess of the small quantity of imported steel which you so ardently desire to place upon the free list. The following graphic account from your letter has the usual English flavor. Indeed, the burden of your song is always the same, *anglaise, anglaise, toujours anglaise.*

I related to the Committee the allegations made to me by an English gentleman that day, a member of the firm who have established or are about establishing a line of ocean steamships from Liverpool to New Orleans. This gentleman had just examined the condition of transportation on the Mississippi, and he told me that he wished to get a bill through Congress whereby he might be enabled to place upon the Mississippi river, free of duty, a large number of steel barges for carrying corn and other heavy freight. His plan was to send them out in sections and have them put together on this side and, if free of duty, he pirced that they would cost 50 per cent. less than if made here, even if there were facilities for building them here, which there were not. The plan of such barges would be light draught, strength, and great carrying capacity, each barge being competent to carry 40,000 bushels of grain. He stated the then cost of carrying grain from Cairo and St. Louis to New Orleans at ten and twelve cents per bushel, and that with his steel barge lines well established, the business could be done very profitable at 4½ cents; or at a saving of over two thousand dollars for each trip of each barge, and that each barge could make more than ten trips in a year. I then made the calculation that, if these estimates were true, and that no more than five hundred such barges were placed upon the river, the saving in this one item would be $10,000,000 a year, and that this saving alone would form a fund ample for the pension and support of all the steel-makers of the United States. You now say that this "little force of laborers" can not number less than 4,000 men. I accept your estimate, and if each laborer earns $1,000 a year, only fourtenths of this saving that I have indicated would serve to pension them. The Western grain-growers are now deprived of these improved methods of transportation in order that your force of 4,000 men, engaged in the facture or manufacture of steel, may earn the average wages of other artisans engaged in other employments that can not be protected, by whose competition the standard of wages is determined.

The modesty of this Anglo-American proposition, to be permitted to import 500 steel barges in sections, free of duty, to navigate the Mississippi for the transportation of grain, surpasses belief. Your calculation, unfortunately for you and your English friend, did not go quite far enough, and I will endeavor to supply the omission To transport 40,000 bushels of grain per barge on each trip of 500 barges, making ten trips each year, would require a freightage of 200,000,000 bushels, which is a very respectable stroke of business. But my friend Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, spoils the whole scheme by showing that our entire exports of cereals, including wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, and barley, for the last two years, averaged only about 1,500,000 bushels per annum, or about one-fifth of the quantity necessary to accomplish your laudable purpose of saving to our "Western grain-growers" $10,000,000 in transportation." "the saving, which is to form a fund, ample for the pension and support of all the steel-makers in the United States." But that is not the worst of it. We shall have to divide the 11½ millions of exports of grain by five again, so as to let Chicago, New York, Boston, and other maritime ports, share the business with Cairo, St. Louis, and New Orleans—thus reducing this grand conception of the accurate Mr. Atkinson to a pitiful 2 per cent. of his proposed grain trade on the Mississippi. Now, sir, don't attempt to escape by claiming that you intended to include other heavy freight. You did no such thing, for you say, "for you're ing in this one item" of grain would yield the large pension fund, for our American steelmakers. It is one of your "springs to catch wood-cock" or, in other and artful dodgism and a snare to deceive farmers with false ideas of your great regard for their interests.

To my mind, it is simply incredible that the intelligence of the Committee on Commerce should be deliberately insulted by such a tissue of nonsense as this, and I think the National Board of Trade may well afford to dispense with your services hereafter, and the Congress Committee should excuse you from the labor of instructing them on the subjects of Free Trade, Ocean steamers or anything else. You ask me if I dare to say that it is the tariff that makes high wages. I have said nothing of the sort. But you answer for me as though I had, and challenge me to "prove that the tool-makers, and others in whose work our steel is raw material, are protected by the exclusion of a foreign product of like character to their own." To all this I reply, that, while steel, as I have shown, is admitted at an average duty of 28⅝ per cent. ad valorem, all manufactures made wholly or in part of steel are protected by an average import duty of 18 per cent. ad valorem. Dare you deny this? If you do, I will prepare you to get good Free Trade authority as Mr. David A. Wells, your coadjutor and fle-leader. You know perfectly well that I expressly excepted Messrs. Sanderson and their claim from my estimates, and your challenge in regard to them is a transparent dodge to get away from the true subject matter of this discussion: but I do not propose to allow you to change the issue. I have no doubt the Bessemer and other steel rail makers are abundantly able to take care of themselves in any controversy you may invite with them; but I have neither the time nor the inclination, nor am I willing, to occupy the space in print required to vindicate that American industry from your assaults.

PROTECTION TO THE STEEL INDUSTRY DEFENDED.

You put the following question to me with a very triumphant air, and in your usual accurate style: "Have you forgotten that, in 1866, your own firm and your associates united in a memorial to Congress, in which you said, that in 1859 (the year the oldest of our cast steel mills was started) the manufacture of cast steel had become an assured success?" The steel memorial you speak of is before me, and is dated December 1, 1865. After referring to the many ineffectual attempts to produce cast steel of uniform good quality in this country in previous years, the memorial goes on to say: "It was reserved for Pittsburgh to bring about the first substantial and enduring success in the year 1860, and, encouraged by our examples, numerous establishments have sprung into existence as already indicated in this paper." Now, sir, I wrote those words, and I hold now as I did then, that the very reason why this great American industry should be carefully fostered and encouraged is contained in that passage, viz: That for the first time in all our history, in 1860, we had solved successfully the difficult problem of the possibility of producing good cast steel in this country made entirely from American iron.

But, sir, that result was only attained after experiments involving a heavy investment and loss of capital, which people too long deluded by Free Trade theorists, doubted that American steel could be produced equal to British, and had not the Morrill Tariff secured the industry due Protection, by insuring it a fair share of the national market, by countervailing the lighter taxation and the cheaper labor of England, and by stimulating other industries which consumed its products, the manufacture of cast steel could not have expanded, could not have saved millions to the Government during the war, and finally could not have given employment to thousands and permanently reduced the cost to the consumer. The American people made iron before the protective tariff of '61, but will any one deny that the diffusion of that branch of manufacture over the land, and its progress under all the burdens of the war until the production advanced in ten years from about 600,000 to the crowning triumph of 2,000,000 tons, was also possible under Protection, was, in fact, the direct result of that beneficent policy?

Your miserable stuff about supporting the steel-makers of the United States upon alms, and at the public expense, is beneath contempt, and I therefore disdain it as unworthy of reply. You refer to great inventions and improvements in the art of steel-making, cheapening the costs, &c. If you or the public have any such information, you certainly understand our business much better than we do. One thing I do know, that, since we commenced making steel, our English cousins, instead of teaching us, have learned from us the art of making steel direct from iron in the crucible, and thus dispensing with the use of the converting furnace altogether.

THE VALUATION OF FOREIGN STEEL.

Respecting my "stale insinuations about undervaluation," and your quotations of Mr. Boutwell's opinion in that regard, I happen to be in possession of an extract from a letter, the original of which is on file in the Treasury Department, from the large and very respectable Sheffield steel-makers, Thomas Firth & Sons, to our Consul at Sheffield, the Hon. George J. Abbott, dated July 10, 1869, which reads as follows, viz:

"We have clearly invoiced our goods below the wholesale market value, if that value is to be based upon the wholesale market value of all the world, exclusive of the United States. We now take the liberty to draw your attention to the present unsatisfactory mode of levying duties on steel, as adopted by your Government; a mode which gives every facility and temptation to unscrupulous people to commit fraud, which we candidly tell you can be committed, without the possibility of detection, in spite of the vigilance of all your officers." Our law requires that the price of every commodity entered for duty at our Custom Houses, shall be the wholesale price at the port whence exported; and I leave you and others to form your own conclusions, in view of the fact already established in my former letter, that five-eights of all the steel imported into the United States, (Bessemer rails excepted) is entered for duty at an average cost of 4⅝ cents per pound. I come now to your last interrogatory: "Were Sanderson Bros., & Co., of Sheffield sinny serpents, and did they send fraudulent invoices of steel to this country, to be entered by you as their agent, when you acted as such agent for them a few years since?" I am almost tempted, from a feeling of pity, to let you off this time; but as you make the inquiry officially, I will reply, that it so happened, when I acted as agent for Sanderson Brothers & Co., I was resident, and doing business at Pittsburgh. They entered their goods themselves at the ports of New York and Philadelphia, and it was not possible for me to know whether the entries were fraudulent or not. It is about twenty years since I acted as agent for Sanderson Brothers & Co., but it was not much of an agency after all, for I actually purchased their steel, most of the time in large lots, on condition that I should have the exclusive sale in Pittsburgh. The next time please inquire of these gentlemen if I did not always pay them punctually, and, if so, whether I am under any obligations to them, except those resulting from a very pleasant and friendly business intercourse of many years' standing. And now Mr. Atkinson, I have endeavored to take your advice, to "use plain English that a plain man like myself can understand." In return, allow me once more to remind you of Mr. Gladstone's advice to those who assume to instruct others: "I pray you do try and be more accurate. JAMES M. COOPER.
Pittsburgh, April 27, 1872.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

HEART DISEASE.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

INFECTION IN THE AIR.

At this season the vegetable world takes a new lease of life; but to the sensitive and delicate members of the human family it is a time of danger and often of great suffering. The moisture which rises from the earth and hangs suspended over it in the form of morning and evening mists and fogs, holds in solution, so to speak, the nephitic elements which produce fever and ague, remittent fevers, rheumatism, and many painful nervous disturbances, and which aggravate dyspepsia, biliousness and all minor affections of the stomach and the bowels. This, therefore, is a critical period of the year, a season when the renovating, refreshing and purifying operation of the mildest of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is salvation to the weak, and the best security for the continuance of the health and vigor of the strong. Now is the time not only to protect the system against the common ailments of the season, but to prevent the disorders incident to a warmer temperature. Let not the exhausting heats of the summer months find you unprepared to meet them. A course of Hostetter's Bitters, commenced now, will put all the physical energies in fighting trim, double the capacity of the internal organs to repel the cause of disease, refresh the brain and clear it of all hypochondriacal cobwebs, and place the whole physique in an attitude of defence, against which no malaria can be entered and guarded, and as nearly invulnerable to unwholesome influences as it is possible for the human structure to be.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

50 cases just received at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Fifth and Sixth, (old St. Clair) streets.

St. Louis Magnetic Spring, delivered in 1869. St. Louis, Graduate country, Michigan.

This most wonderful spring is attracting, from its novelty and peculiarities, the attention of the world, during the summer of 1869. While the company were boring for salt, a vein of water was struck, flowing with such force as to throw the auger several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most valuable waters ever discovered. The water has been proved to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of rheumatism, paralysis, gravel, kidney complaints, dyspepsia and nervous diseases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States Mail.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, APRIL 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., of MAY 18th next, (to be decided by the 25th,) for carrying the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1876, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals specified, viz.:

2826. From Londonderry to Cochranville, 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Londonderry.

2835. From Parkesburgh, by Cochranville, Russellville and Hayes Run, to Oxford, 15 miles and back, six times a week.

2844. From Parkesburgh daily, except Sunday, at 11 a. m.
Arrives at Oxford by 3 p.m.
Leave Oxford daily, except Sunday, at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Parkesburgh by 10 a.m.

2854. From Penn's Creek to Peach Bottom, 2 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmasters.

2864. From Marietta to Maytown, 2½ miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Maytown.

2868. From Palm, by Hosensack, Dillingersville and Wea Cruz, Emaus, 12 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Palm Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Emaus by 11 a.m.
Leave Emaus Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m.
Arrive at Palm by 4 p.m.

2869. From Tipnport, by Schlichter, to Sellersville, 5 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Sellersville, and without delay in connection with mail trains.

2901. From Dewer City, by Williamstown, to Wiconisco, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dewer City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.
Arrive at Wiconisco by 3 p.m.
Leave Wiconisco Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p.m.
Arrive at Dewer City by 6 p.m.

2906. From Bellefonte, by Pleasant Gap and Hublite, to Dorrence, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bellefonte Saturday at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Dorrance by 11 a.m.
Leave Dorrance Saturday at 1 p.m.
Arrive at Bellefonte by 4 p.m.
Proposals invited for six times a week service.

2642. From Pittston, 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Marr.

2775. From Lansburgh to Evergreen, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Evergreen.

2790. From South Creek to Webb's Mills, 7 miles and back, once a week.
Leave South Creek Saturday at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Webb's Mills by 10 a.m.
Leave Webb's Mills Saturday at 2 p.m.
Arrive at South Creek by 4 p.m.
Proposals invited for semi and tri-weekly service.

2825. From Linden station to Linden, 2 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Linden.

2831. From New Berlin, by Penn's Creek, to Middleburgh, 9½ miles and back, three times a week.
Leave New Berlin Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Arrive at Middleburgh by 10:30 a.m.
Leave Middleburgh Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:15 p.m.
Arrive at New Berlin by 5:45 p.m.
Proposals invited for six times a week service.

2858. From Jacksonville, by Mount Rock, 2 miles and back, twice a week, (also for three times,) by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Mount Rock.

2918. From Mercersdale, 1½ miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Grantsville daily, except Sunday, at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Mercersdale by 12 m.
Leave Mercersdale daily, except Sunday, at 2 p.m.
Arrive at Grantsville by 4 p.m.
Close connection with mail trains to be made at Mercersdale.

2958. From Turkey Foot to Ursina, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Turkey Foot.

2963. From Indiana, by Onberg, Dixonville, Utah and Mush, to Grant, 25 miles, and back, six times a week.
Leave Indiana Monday and Thursday at 1 p m.
Arrive at Grant by 7 p.m.
Leave Grant Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m.
Arrive at Indiana by 12 m.

2962. From Kelly's Station to Cochran's Mills, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Kelly's Station Wednesday and Saturday on arrival of mail train—say at 9:30 a.m.
Arrive at Cochran's Mills by 11:30 a.m.
Leave Cochran's Mills Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Arrive at Kelly's Station by 9 a.m.
Proposals invited for tri-weekly service.

2981. From Apollo, by Spring Church, Shady Plain, South Bend, Olivet, Elder's Ridge, Long Run and Spring Church, to Apollo, 18 miles, and back, three times a week, equal to 16 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Apollo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Arrive at Apollo by 5 p.m.
Proposals invited for six times a week service.

2988. From New Derry to Derry Station, 2 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at New Derry.

2990. From Adamsburgh to Manor Station, 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Adamsburgh.

3008. From Tippecanoe to Brownsville, 5 miles and back, five times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Tippecanoe.

3030. From Pittsburgh, by Buchanan, Ormsby and Hope Church, to Lebanon Church, 11 miles and back, twelve times a week, to Buchanan (5½ miles) and three times a week to the residue.
Leave Pittsburgh daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m. and 5 p.m.
Arrive at Buchanan by 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Leave Buchanan daily, except Sunday, at 6 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.
Arrive at Pittsburgh by 8:30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Leave Buchanan every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.
Arrive at Lebanon Church by 9:30 a.m.
Leave Lebanon Church Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a.m.
Arrive at Buchanan by 12 m.

3034. From Mount Washington to Pittsburgh, 2½ miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Mount Washington.

3041. From Sharpsburgh, by Tarley Covey, Bakerstown, Glade Mills, Bruinsburgh and Mahaska, to Butler, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Sharpsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Arrive at Butler by 5 p.m.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Sharpsburg by 6 p.m.

3042. From Sharpsburgh, by Duquesne, Rural Ridge, Culmerville (n. o), and Riddle's Cross Roads, to Saxonburg, 21 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sharpsburgh Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Arrive at Saxonburgh by 12 m.
Leave Saxonburgh Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Sharpsburgh by 6 p. m.
Proposals invited increasing schedule time one hour each way.

3099. From Hudson to Punxatawney, 5 miles and back, once a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Hudson.
Proposals invited for service twice a week.

3105. From Calimusgrh to Sligo, 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Sligo.
Proposals invited for six times a week service.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

3120. From Caledonia, by Bonecett, Dents Run, and Hick's Run, (n. o.), to Driftwood, 24 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Caledonia Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a.m.
Arrive at Driftwood by 4 p. m.
Leave Driftwood Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a.m.
Arrive at Caledonia by 4 p. m.

2117. From East Hickory to West Hickory, 2miles and back, three times a week by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at East Hickory.

2125. From Centreville to Wm. Tuttles and back, twice a week.
Leave Garland Tuesday and saturday at 11.30 a. m.
Arrive at Star by 1 p. m.
Leave Star Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p. m.
Arrive at Garland by 10.30 a. m.
Proposals invited to extend to Eldred Centre, 2½ miles additional distance.

3130. From Petrolium Centre to Plumer, 2½ miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Plumer.

3150. From Freedom to Knob, 5 miles and back, twice a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Knob.

3160. From New Wilmington to Volant, by Neshannock Falls, 10 miles, 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave New Wilmington Tuesday and Saturday at 11 p. m.
Arrive at Volant by 3 p. m.
Leave Volant Tuesday and Saturday at 4 p. m.
Arrive at New Wilmington by 6 p. m.
Proposals invited for tri-weekly service.

3162. From Wurtz, by Wheeling, to West Middlesex, 5 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Wurtz daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m.
Arrive at West Middlesex at 11 a. m.
Leave West Middlesex daily, except Sunday, at 2 p. m.
Arrive at Wurtz by 3 p. m.

3174. From North Sandy to Sandy Lake, 5 miles and back, once a week (also for twice a week), by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at North Sandy.

3192. From Venango to Woodcock, 2½ miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Woodcock.

3240. From Motley to Mount Joy, 4½ miles and back, three times a week, to close connection with mail trains, and by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Motley.

3211. From Lebanon by Fontana, Colebrook, Masonville, Old Line and Sporting Hill, to Manheim, 24 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Lebanon Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Manheim by 4 p. m.
Leave Manheim Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a.m., or on arrival of mail train.
Arrive at Lebanon by 5 p.m.
Proposals invited to bid at Junction Instead of Manheim.

3212. From Annville, by Bellerview and Water Works, to Jonestown, 10 miles and back, six times a week to Bellerview, and once a week the residue. This route will not be let.

3213. From Orwin to Tower City, 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Tower City.

3214. From Shochopin, by Hornbrook, to Towanda, 8 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Shochopin Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p.m.
Arrive at Towanda by 10 a. m.
Leave Towanda Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Shochopin by 2 p. m.

3215. From Elk Run to Mahoneburgh, 5 miles and back, once a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Elk Run.
Proposals invited for twice and three times a week service.

3216. From Middle Island creek to Beaver springs, 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Middle Creek.

3217. From Bannerville to McClure, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Bannerville.

3218. From Dermont to Gormleville (n. o.), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Dermont.

3219. From Chatham Run, by Island, to Lock Haven, 6 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Chatham Run daily, except Sunday, at 10 a.m.
Arrive at Lock Haven at 12 m.
Leave Lock Haven daily, except Sunday, at 2 p. m.
Arrive at Chatham Run by 4 p. m.

2229. From Barnesville to Ursina, 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Barnesville.

2221. From Woodbury to Roaring Spring, 8½ miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Woodbury daily, except Sunday, at 8 a.m.
Arrive at Roaring Spring at 10 a.m.
Leave Roaring Spring daily, except Sunday, at 2 p. m.
Arrive at Woodbury by 4 p.m.

2222. From Cumberland Valley, by Beans Cove, to Flint Stone, Md

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
LOCAL SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON
JAY COOKE, McCULLOUGH & CO., LONDON.
Letters of Credit for Travelers issued, available throughout Europe.
Passports obtained.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞Money taken on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, May 3, 1872. }

There was no special change to note in the money market to-day. Our local stock market is dull, no sales of any kind reported. Money is comparatively easy, and all good paper being offered, is readily taken at from 8 to 9 per cent. We note sales in Philadelphia to-day, of Pittsburgh 5s at 75; Allegheny 6s at 92, and 7s was bid for Allegheny county 5s.

The New York *Post* of Wednesday says: The Treasury operations for the month in gold and bonds are likely to work unfavorably for the the money market, and as the gold can be paid for in legal tenders, and as not one-half the amount of bonds advertised for this month are likely to be bought, for the reason that they cannot be obtained at par in gold.

The same class of speculators who are "bulling" gold are "bearing" stocks, and their interests would be served by buying the Treasury gold and paying for it in legal tenders. It is estimated among foreign bankers that the coin shipments for the month will not fall below $10,000,000. So that altogether there are good reasons why money should not rule low during the month, even in case there should be artificial means employed to make the market stringent.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1881	116¾	116¾
5-20— 1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	115¾	115¾
" 1868	115¾	115¾
10-40s	110¼	110¼
Currency 6's	116½	116½
Gold	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99	99
Do Scrip	92¾	92¼
Erie	68	67¾
Harlem	126	126
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92¾
Rock Island	115¾	115¾
Wabash		77¼
Union Pacific	40¾	40¾
Ohio & Mississippi	49¾	49¾
Pacific Mail	77¼	77¼
West. Union Telegraph	77¼	77¾
Adams Express	98¼	98¾
American Express	73¾	74
U. S. Express	76¼	77¼
Wells, Fargo	95¾	95¾
Penna. Allotments	58¾	58¾
Reading R. R.	59	59¼
Camden & Amboy	126	126¼
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41¾	41¾
Central Transportation	45	45¾
Empire Transportation	55	45
Union Transportation	—	78¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	76	75
N. W. R. R. 7-30's	94¼	94¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾	

NEW YORK, May 3, 1872.

Gold advanced sharply to-day on the decline of securities in London; sold up to 113¾ and closed firm at 112⅝@113. Loans were from 2 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $21,000,000. Governments firm and higher in sympathy with gold. The stock market irregular, Pacific Mail being the chief feature. The fluctuation in stock is due to the legislation at Albany and Washington. Western Union was quite prominent in dealings. North Western, Erie, Ohios, C. C. & I C. and Rock Island were dull and heavy until near the close, when the market was firm with a better feeling. Money easy at 4@5c. State bonds dull.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 1881, 118; 5-20s of '62, 112⅝; do '64, 112¾; do '65, 112⅝; new do, 114⅝; do '67, 115¼; do '68, 115⅝; 10-40s, 110½; currency 6s, 116¼; new 5s, 114¼.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 67; new, 67¼; Virginia, new, 55¾ old, 36; North Carolina, old, 20¾; new, 93.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 77¾; Quicksilver, 42¾; Adams Express, 120⅝; Wells-Fargo, 85¼; American Merchants' Union, 74; United States, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 77¾; New York Central, 99; Scrip, 92¾; Erie, 67¾; preferred, 82; Harlem, 126; preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 115; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 79¾; preferred, 94; Rock Island, 115¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul 61; preferred, 80¼; Wabash, 77¾; preferred, 88; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 23; preferred, 50; Chicago & A., 117; preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 49¾; C. C. & I., 93; Burlington & Quincy, 142; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 383; Illinois Central, 133; Union Pacific, 40¼; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 92½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, May 3, 1872. }

PIG IRON.

The pig iron market was exceedingly dull during the past week, and with a diminished demand and increased offerings, the feeling is weaker, though as yet there has not been an actual decline. We hear it intimated, however, that some of the furnace men are prepared to make slight concessions in order to effect sales, while, on the other hand, the mills generally have sufficient stock on hand and bought to arrive, to last them from 30 to 60 days, and at present they are virtually out of the market. The fact is there has been quite a reaction within the past week or two in the crude iron market, not only here, but all over the country, and the stagnation already referred to is in consequence of the general belief that prices must go lower. Manufacturers are not disposed to buy so long as this impression prevails; while, on the other hand, the furnacemen are anxious to sell, and the indications at this writing are that there will be a decline within the next week, as sales to any extent cannot be made at recent quotations.

BAR IRON AND NAILS.

The market for bar iron and nails is also reported less active, though prices are still rapidly adhered to and no decline soon can reasonably be expected; for some time past bar iron has been lower relatively than metal, and there will, therefore, have to be a pretty sharp decline in the latter before prices of the former can be cut down any. Trade, however, is about as brisk as it usually is at this season of the year, and stocks are light.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Flour: extra spring $7,00@8,50. Wheat: No. 2 spring firm and higher at $1,36¾@1,37; cash $1,40. Corn: No. 2 spring opened quiet and closed firm at 43¾c. Oats: No. 2 firm and higher at 35¾c. Barley quiet and weak at 55@56¾c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork dull at $12,55@12,60 cash; $12,80@12,87 June. Lard $8,70. Hams in pickle steady at 8¼@9¼c. Bulk shoulders 4¾c; sides clear rib 6¾c; clear 7¼c. Highwines quiet and easier at 93c. Hogs dull at $3,75@4,25.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, May 4, 1872. }

ASHES—Quiet. Common Soda, 5¼@5½cts; refined, 6¼@7; Nitrate, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—Supply very much reduced and the season is about over; prime to choice $4,50@5,50 per bbl, and common to fair, $2,50@3,50.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BROOM CORN—Dull but unchanged, 5 to 8 cts per ℔.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for the better grades and prices are still maintained; we continue to quote at 28 to 30 cts for good to prime, and 20@ 25 for fair to medium.

BEANS—Scarce and in demand; sales at $2,50 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Sales of new Ohio dairy at 12¼ to 14, and new Ohio Goshen at 16 to 17.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,50 ℔ case.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6,00 to $7 per case; Tomatoes $4,50@6; Corn, $5,50@7,00 according to quality and brand.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; and $16@18 for prime.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer in sympathy with crude but the demand continues light—as it usually is at this season of the year.

COUNTRY BACON—Dull: Shoulders 4¼ to 5 cts; Clear sides 6 to 7 cts; Hams 8 to 9 cts. Country Lard, 7¾ to 8.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches more active but unchanged; halves, 9 to 10; mixed, 7 to 8; quarters, 6 to 7; peeled, 15 to 20. Apples very scarce; 8 to 9 for fair to prime and 9¼@10 for choice.

EGGS—With an increased demand and diminished receipts the market is firmer and prices higher—sales to-day at 14¼@15—dealers generally regarded 15 as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS—No 1 live geese feathers scarce and in demand; may be quoted at 75 cts for round lots and 80 in a jobbing way.

FLOUR—Continues very firm and the tendency is still upward; we no quote at $5 to $8,50 for spring wheat and $8,50 to $9 for red winter, though as yet but few sales have been made at the outside quotations. The New York market has been reported dull for two days now, but in the west prices are as high as ever. Rye flour, $6,50 to $6,75.

GRAIN—Our market is almost bare of winter wheat, and it is in active demand; may be quoted at $1,85 to $1,90 for red, and 2 to 5 cents for white. Sales of No. 2 Spring reported at $1,75, which make No. 1 about $1,85 to $1,90. Nearly all the mills in this vicinity, both in city and country, are now buying Spring; many of them will mix it with winter. Oats steady, but the feeling is hardly as strong as it was a few days ago, and prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote at 51 to 55, in elevator. Corn is in fair demand, and with reduced stocks, prices are steady, but unchanged. Shelled may be quoted at 62 to 63 cts in small lots; no bulk in our last report, some holders are asking 64 and 65. Some operators are impressed with the belief that corn must go higher, because it is so much lower relatively than metal, and there will, therefore, have to be a pretty sharp decline in the latter before prices of the former can be cut down any. Trade, however, is about as brisk as it usually is at this season of the year, and stocks are light.

HAY—Continues dull, and with continued liberal receipts, both by river and rail, stocks are accumulating, and prices weaker, though not quotably lower; we continue to quote at $26 to $31 per ton, according to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is quiet but unchanged; $1,45@1,50 for gallon jugs.

OILS—No. 1 extra laid oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 82@83.

POTATOES—Continue to arrive freely, and stocks, in consequence, have commenced to accumulate; we now quote in a jobbing way at 75 to 85cts per bushel, the outside figure for Peach Blows.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 5¼@6cts per lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, scarce; rib sides, 7¾cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8¼cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11¾; do, canvassed, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9½; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14¾. Dried Beef, 17¾. Plain sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Is still quoted at $1,85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand and sold at $5,75 to $6,25, and Timothy at $3,00 to $3,50. Flax seed is scarce and in demand at $1,85 to $1,90.

TALLOW—Rough 8¼@9cts.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 90 to 92, and $1,000 for the week. Trade dull, and most dressed, at 6c. Pigs going at 6¼c; two cars live, 190lbs, at 4¾c.

BUFFALO, May 3.—Cattle receipts 55, making weeks' supply 7,367, or 433 cars against 424 last week; scarcely anything remained on market; demand fair; sales 68 Illinois steers, 1,033 to 1,165 lbs, $6,00@6,25; 20 Canada stockers 700 lbs, $4,62½; 6 Texan steers, 1,150 lbs, $6,00. Sheep receipts 800, making supply for week 6,600, against 7,900 last week; market firm, and everything sold at unchanged prices; sales 629 wooled Michigan sheep, 75 to 85 lbs, $7,50@8,00; 1,025 wooled Missouri sheep, 86 to 104 lbs, $9,25. Hogs: receipts 3,100, making week's supply 20,500, against 16,700 last week; market dull, being strong at ¼ cent less than those last week; sales 280 Illinois, 192 to 207 lbs, $4,45@4,50.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Flour dull; double extra $7,25; low to choice treble $8@9,75; families $10@10,50. Corn quiet at 72@73c. Oats lower; 64@65c. Bran $1@1,50. Hay: choice $35. Pork dull; mess $13,50. Bacon dull; 5¼ @7¼@8c. Hams: sugar cured 11@13½c. Lard firm and scarce; tierce packers 9¼c; refined 9¼@9¾c; bag packers 10¼c; refined 10¾@ 10¾c. Sugar firm; good to fully fair 8¾@9¾c; prime 10¼@10¾c. Whisky dull. Corn 80c, choice 84c. Coffee quiet, 18¼@20¾; sterling, 23½ on sight, sprung on gold, 24¾. Exchange 2,000; good ordinary 21¾; low middlings 21¼; middling 22¾. Receipts: 1,260; exports Bremen, 1,490; Havre, 1,150; Liverpool, 360; stock, 30,227; sales, 9,500. Receipts: Net 7,697; gross, 9,245; exports to Liverpool, 8,675; Continent, 4,720; Russia, 2,372; Vera Cruz, 150; Coast, 2,361.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Tobacco active; sales 128 hhds lugs; leaf $8,25@9,00; medium to fine $9,50@12,50. Bagging quiet. Cotton quiet. Flour firm; extra family $7,50@7,75. Wheat nominal. Corn in fair demand at 59@60c for sacked. Rye firm and $1. Oats; prime at 48c. Provisions steady with a fair demand. Mess pork $13@13,25; bacon shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib 7¾c. Lard 9c, in kegs 10c. Whisky steady at 84c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Cotton steady. Flour firm; family at $8,50@8,75. Wheat active; advanced; red $1,9@2,00; other grains unchanged. Oils steady. Mess pork quiet, but changed; regular $13,00. Lard firm at 8¾@ 9c. Bulk meats 4¾@6¼@6¾@7c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¾c; sides 7¼@7¾c. Hogs dull at $4,00@4,25; receipts 985. Whisky firm, at 83c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—Flour firm; extra spring $6,50@7,25. Wheat excited and higher; No. 1 $1,46; No. 2 $1,39. Corn firm; No. 2 35¾c. Corn: No. 2 mixed 43¾c. Rye firm; No. 1 75c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 74c. Mess pork $12,62. Lard: Prime steam 8½c. Bulk shoulders 4¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 3.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 4@5c; No 1 white Michigan, $1,50@1,51; amber $1,50; No. 2 $1,32. Corn firm; high mixed, 50¾@51c; low mixed, 50¾c. Oats dull and nominal; No 1, 60½c. Clover seed: Ohio and Michigan, $5,35.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $8@8,75. Wheat firm; red $2; amber $1,98. Rye $1. Corn firm. Oats steady. Crude petroleum 16¾@16¾c; refined 23¾c. Whisky dull at 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat higher; No. 1 red winter $1,84@1,85; No. 2 $1,74@1,75. Corn quiet at 57c. Oats steady; No. 1 45. Petroleum unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT May 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; 1@2c better; extra $1,98; No. 1 $1,91; amber $1,77. Corn firm at 54c.

Cotton.

NASHVILLE, May 3.—Cotton nominal; low middling 21¾c.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—Cotton: no sales; low middling 22½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3.—1 car lumber, F Becker; 1 do do, Reed Bro; 1 do do, Hoop Jones & Co; 1 do do, Alex. Patterson; 1 do do, T S Calhoun, 1 car muck iron, Graff B & Co; 1 pkg tobacco, H Harrison; 8 do do, W Harrison; 21 sks potatoes, A & J C Smith; 2 bbls eggs, R Carson.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, May 3.—68 cars coal, S M Baier & Co; 16 do do, Coleman R & Co; 12 do do, Armstrong & Co; 12 do do, Graff B & Co; Glass; 19 bgs potatoes, F Gallagher; 17 do do, A A Logan; 23 do do, Thos. McCourt; 2 bbls meal, Voigt M & Co; 47 sks potatoes, Laing & McKallip; 9 do do, John Neberle; 2 bbls eggs, J Dilworth & Co; 2 do do, 1 do butter; J J Blanchard; 13 do eggs, 1 bx butter, A C Foster; 14 hides, J Hammett & Son; 2 bxs cheese, McMillan Morrison & Co; 5 cars old rails, Pittsburgh Rail Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, May 3.—10 bbls eggs, 1 bdl, A T Candield; 10 bgs seed, Scobia R & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, M M Tilton; 20 cases tobacco, Knox & Co; 100 bbls flour, Dilworth & S; 107 do do, Graff B & Kirkpatrick & Co; 108 bgs wheat, Marshall K & Co; 40 half bbls fish, S P Shriver & Co; 25 bbls whisky, Jas McKay; 10 do do, M Grogan; 8 do do, Marshall Bro & Co; 300 pigs lead, Hare to the P & Co; 144 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 2 bbls tallow, W G Miller; 1 pkg butter, Voigt M & Co; 1 car lumber, S D Hill; 1 car oats, McCracken Bro; 2 bbls apples, Loh & Cooley; 20 sks potatoes, J J Peters & Co; 20 do do, 5 bbls eggs, Dennis & Co; 2 do do, Woodworth & D; 12 sks potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 3 bbls do, J B Canfield. 2 sks leather, D Chestnut & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3.—88 bbls; Shomaker & Co; 31 g stones, F Ahlen; 1 car lumber, W Dilworth, Jr; 9 wheels, Dawson & B; 14 bas spice, McMillen, M & Co; 1 bx glass, Pollard & P; 1 car lumber, F Smith; 19 bbls oil, J Calvey; 10 do do, G N Hofslott; 1 lot s tron, Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 15 sks potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 3 do do, Reese, W & Steel & Bro; 24 empty bxs, Marvin & Co; 2 plows, Hall & Co; 2 bbls cider, C D Crouther; 17 sks wheat, S S Floyd & Co; 7 kegs p barley, W D Cooper; 2 bbls do do, D Menkins; 6 sks potatoes, Porter & S; 6 bbls potatoes, D Hall & Sun; 2 bgs bacon, Loh & Co; 52 sks potatoes, Woodworth & D; 1 do do, F H Zimmerman; 560 oil bbls, B D Moore; 2 bbls eggs, E Koenig.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 3.—3 bbls eggs, C H Mortiege; lot s ware, R Carson; 1 car oats, J C Thompson; 3 cars lumber, B D Moore; 72 bbls potatoes, J Herbert; 1 car lumber, Jas M Briar; 1 do do, Grush, Reminzwyder & Co; 1 do do, Muller, S & Co; 50 bbls, 100 sks flour, Hood, McC & Co; 60 doz brooms, Chas Hutchinson; 6 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 21 bbls hides, A Holstein; 72 sks barley, M Weil & Co; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do do, J K Shinn; 15 hides, F Metz; 108 bgs oats, 20 do do, Jas Hood & Son; 3 bbls apples, F Owens; 2 cars hay, L L Beck; 5 pkgs butter, 3 do eggs, R Carson; 2 do do, 2 do eggs, Saxton & R; 2 cars cooperags, J M Hemphill; 1 car hay, S Neel & Son; 2 bbls do, J Hippley; 1 car oats, Geo Stewart; 1 car barley, M Weil & Co; 1 car lumber, Hamilton, S & Co; 48 hides; 2 bbls tallow, W Fiacens & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, May 3.—400 lots pig iron, Schick & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 7 bbls eggs, J C Moye & Co; 1 chest, Chas Wolters; 3 cars oats, S B Floyd; 1 iron safe, D Chestnut & Co; 190 bbls g hides R McCabe; 57 bales hay, W H Graff & Co; 5 bbls eggs, S Neel & Son; 2 do do, 2 bbls eggs, 7 do potatoes, Head, Carson & Co; 1 bx bacon, H J McCracken & Bro; 13 sks potatoes, R W & F C Miller; 2 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 2 sks hair, Wm Fiacens & Son; 2 bbls eggs, J C Graff; 3 green beef hides, 2 do calf hides, 3½ bbls tallow, Jas Callery & Co; 1 car corn; M F Herron; 2 do oats, Daniel Wallace; 200 bbls flour, 56 bales hay, W H Graf & Co; 1 car oats, 1 do middlings, 2 do corn, Scott & Gisal; 30 bales hay, McBane & A; 80 kegs beer, Louis Schmidt; 5 bbls oil, J S Ramsey & Co; 5 do do, T C Jenkins, 10 do do, E H Meyers & Co; 10 do do, Haworth & D; 51 tres lard, F Sellers & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, May 3.—40 galls s ware, W & D Cooper & Co; 4 pkgs butter, 1 bg beans, Voigt, M & Co; 31 sks wheat, Courtney, G & Co; 24 pkgs eggs, 3 bxs butter, P Moore & Co; 34 bales hay, 22 pkgs produce, Illeg & Hill; 10 bxs soap, J S Dilworth & Co; 10 bbls crackers, Kramer & V; 15 bbls whisky, W J Meek; 270 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 92 bbls whisky, 42 bales hay, A S Carlisle; 4 bbls eggs, M W Rankin; 87 bbls apples, D Gaunce; 2 do eggs, H J McCracken & Bro.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, May 3.—982 galls s ware, Teel & Alt; 230 do do, W & D Cooper; 2 pkgs eggs, S H Baird; 3 do do, J J Pettit & Co; 25 bales hay, E F. Weaver; 50 do do, 2 tubs eggs, S B Patterson; 8 bdls hides, S R Allen.

FURNITURE, &c.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROTH, H. BECKER.

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WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
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DO YOU WANT
To save bed room, buy one of
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It makes a good Lounge and good Bed. Call and see it.
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LOCAL REFERENCES.—Monongahela House, Pittsburgh; Arthurhol, Shannon & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Hosage & Co., Pittsburgh; S. S. Martin & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Semple, Allegheny City; Dewey, Vance & Co., Wheeling, West Virginia. feg6-ly

J. Weaver Co.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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116 SMITHFIELD STREET.
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RIVER NEWS.

The river is again rising slowly at this point, with 4 feet 9 inches in the channel, last evening. Weather cloudy and cold, with considerable rain during the afternoon—the prospects for more water are very promising at this writing.

Business continues very slow at the landing, and there is not much prospect at present of an immediate improvement. Freights for all points are scarce.

The arrivals include the Carrie Brooks from Wheeling, and Granite State, from Cincinnati. Departures—Juniata, Carrie Brooks, and Granite State. The Juniata had a fair freight list, and quite a number of passengers.

The towboats Tigress and N J Bigley, arrived since the date of our last report.

The new steamer Murrillo, Capt. Richard Calhoun, is announced to depart for New Orleans to-day.

The Charley McDonald left Louisville yesterday, with a tow of 10 boats of coal, (230,000 bushels) for New Orleans.

The Comet succeeded in getting her barge off Beaver Shoals—the Carrie Brooks reports having met her at Racoon, all right.

The Messenger, Capt. Sam. Shuman, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. She is just off the dock, and is in good condition for business.

The Bellevernon and Jennie Howell are among the boats due. The Mollie Ebert and Brill should arrive here early next week, providing there is sufficient water.

The Iron Boy left St. Louis for Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, and the Katie P. Kountz left the same day for Fort Benton.

—A late Nashville paper says: "Robert Boss and William Guptoa, pilots on the Ida Hellman, were arrested before the Local Inspectors yesterday for drunkeness, and Boss was suspended for thirty days. Gupton's license was revoked. Out of this arraignment a fight ensued between several steamboatmen. While the melee was in progress, one Bantyman, chambermaid, and cabin boys of the Ida Hellman, caught the infection, and proceeded to put heads on each othe in a most artistic style.

—The St. Louis *Times* says: "General Barney announces that the Memphis Packet Company has reduced rates to Little Rock ten cents a barrel on flour, and five cents a hundred on pound freight. Capt. Noel of the Rubicon, has gone to the Ohio, three or four points below Cincinnati, and has determined to close a contract for a new steamboat hull before returning to this port. The new hull will be 240 feet in length, 50 feet in beam, and 5 feet depth of hold. Her cylinders will be 20 inches in diameter, 7½ feet stroke, and she will have a battery of three boilers. The new steamer is especially designed for the trade of the Bends of the Lower Mississippi with Vicksburg.

—The Louisville *Courier* of Thursday says: "It is the hardest thing imaginable to ascertain anything definite as to when the canal will be in a condition to admit of both locks being used. It is generally believed, however, that by Friday or Saturday evening the work will be finished, but it may be longer.

—The Nashville Packet Company have contracted with the Marine Railway Company of Cincinnati for a new hull for the Emma Floyd, to be 200 feet long, 35 feet beam, 3½ feet hold, for the machinery of that boat. She is expected to carry 700 tons, and will be completed about August 1.

—The R. E. Lee ran from Paducah to Evansville—one hundred and fifty miles—in eleven hours, and was hardly in a trot at that. So, at least, says the Paducah Kentuckian.

New Steamer Murillo.

This splendid new steamer, just built, under the superintendence of Capt. Samuel T. Stockdale, is for a company in South America. This is the third boat built by Capt. Stockdale for the same company, who have come to the conclusion after repeated trials elsewhere, that Pittsburgh is the place to build boats and Captain Stockdale the party to get one up. The Murillo is announced for New Orleans this day in charge of Capt. Richard Calhoun. The following particulars may be of interest to our readers: Built by St. B. Cock & Co., Brownsville; length on deck, 157 feet; beam, 33 feet; hold, 6 feet; built in 15 water tight compartments; sides planked up inside and caulked and kneed by strong locust knees; every twenty feet three fore and aft bulkheads, all well caulked; engines by Jas. Rees, two 22 inch cylinders 6 foot stroke; four boilers, 44 inches diameter, 22 feet long, 4 flues—all pipes of copper; heater, copper; cabin by A. Jackson, Sewickley, finished with walnut and white enamel; plasters and brackets; Painting by W. Lees; furnishing by Douglass & Sons; Bells by Fulton Sons & Co.; Outfit by Evans, Dallas & Gilmore; Upholstery by Holzman & Weiderhold. This makes the fourth boat built by J. T. Stockdale for the same parties to navigate the Magdelena river, in south America—both the former steamers (Australia and Barrenguilla) have been successful and proved all satisfactory—in all their equipment these steamers have been built very strong, as expense spared in the construction, as they have a sea voyage to endure equal to crossing the Atlantic. Then cause is as follows: From New Orleans to Key West, 700 miles; from there to the Island of Cuba, up around Gold Island by the Bahamas, through the windward and passage between Hayti and Jamaica, then up the east side of the Carribian Sea to South Latitude No. 10, thence across the Carribian Sea to the mouth of the Mydaline river, at Sauta, monthly, from Pittsburgh 4,500 miles.

STEAM CAPSTAN PATENT.—PARTIES who have used or are now using STEAM POWER CAPSTANS, in infringement of the MILLER PATENT, are hereby notified to take out license, or they will be proceeded against by suit in the United States Circuit Court. The validity of the patent and the right of the owners of the patent to an injunction, having been fully affirmed and established, parties will save themselves expense and trouble by settling promptly. The undersigned may be found at his office with England Bindley, 263 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Licenses will be granted on reasonable terms.
JNO. S. M'MILLIN.
ap30-q24

RIVER PACKETS.

ST. PAUL.

FOR CAIRO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL.—The new and superior passenger steamer
SAM. SHUMAN, Captain.
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, May 4th.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
my3 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer
MURILLO,
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, May 4th.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
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CINCINNATI.

FOR CINCINNATI.—THE elegant commodious steamer
JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN,
Will leave as above on FRIDAY, May 3d, at 12 M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
CHARLES FATHMAN,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
P. S.—The Juniata will receipt passengers and freight through to St. Louis.
apl0 C. L. BRENNAN.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer
WEST VIRGINIA,
JOHN SHIPTON ..... Commander,
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
fe22-94 S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 1627 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps.
Address DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.
mh22-m30

☞DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa, or nervous debility, producing aversion, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Any one wishing constitutional disease scientifully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsus, Falling of the Womb, trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases and sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn street.

☞THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 274 Rue Richelieu, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France, are the very best remedy in the world for Seminal Weakness, Nervousness of the Genital Organs, "Limp" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine, &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuse or Excesses. They CURE when all other remedies fail. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, safely sealed from all observation, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agents for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Courtlandt street, New York. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any applicant.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS ARE INHALING in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single box is sufficient to PENETRATE any case. Price

HOME NEWS.

Liabilities of Endorsers.—This morning's lecture at the Iron City College.

Pittsburgh Art Gallery, Library Hall, Penn avenue. Free exhibition and auction sale of celebrated pictures this evening. All are invited.

Letters held for postage May 3d, 1872: **Hezekiah Adley,** Salem, Ohio, 3c; **Jeremiah Reeves,** Niles, Ohio, 3c; **Wm. Pine,** Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Suits for Slander.

Erustina Bishop, by her next friend, yesterday instituted suit in the Prothonotary's office, against Henry Kountz and Hannah Kountz, his wife, for slander.

Louisa A. Bishop also began an action against the same defendants, on a similar charge.

A capias was issued in each case.

Another Splendid Opportunity.

Those who have delayed buying their carpets till the present have lost nothing either in prices or styles, if they will call and see the new stock being opened now by Messrs. Bovard, Rose & Co. They are just receiving their second spring stock, which embraces as fine styles as any that have been offered in the market this season, and at prices quite as low as any time this season. All in want of carpets will do well to look in at Bovard, Rose & Co.'s, 71 Fifth avenue.

Death in a Coal Mine.

Acting Coroner McMasters was yesterday called to Negley & Co.'s coal works, near Mansfield, to hold an inquest over the body of James Jenkins, who was found dead in a coal mine. He had commenced work about four o'clock yesterday morning, and at about half-past seven was found dead in his room in the coal mine. A huge slab of slate, weighing over a ton, had fallen upon him instantly killing him.

The deceased was a native of England, and had lived in this country but three years. He leaves a wife and five children. The verdict of the Coroner was "accidental death."

Knights of the Mystic Chain.

John M. Scott Castle, No. 25 A. O. K. of M. C. (German) was instituted Thursday evening by District Deputy S. C., Wm. Blakeney, of the First District, assisted by S. P. Collins, District Deputy S. C., of the Second district of Allegheny county, and other Sir Knights of the different Castles previously instituted, this is the first German Castle started in this part of the State. The officers for the present term are: S. K. C., John M. Scott; S. K. V. C., J. M. Ammon; S. K. F. E., Wm. Wilhelm; R. C., C. F. Geeky; A. R. S., Wm. Spance; F. S., Emmit Henk; F., A. Stamm; F. G., Henry Metz; O. G., Wm. Stame.

A Vacancy Filled.

The job printers of Pittsburgh and vicinity have long felt the want of a house that could successfully compete with the Eastern houses in the line of Printers' supplies, such as flat caps, folios, bill heads, cards, letter heads, card boards, crown papers, printing papers, envelopes, shipping tags, printers' inks, roller composition, and many other articles that are in continual use by the printers, which they formerly had to order from the East, and always subject to vexatious delays.

But now a printer within fifty miles of the city can order what he wants in the morning from S. Weldin & Co., and have the goods by evening.

Country printers can have cards cut to any size or all kinds of ruling done by this house on shortest notice. And they will find it a *decided* advantage to make this firm their headquarters.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

From the report of the Auditor-General for the past year, we gather the following statistics of the Pennsylvania Railroad: Length of main line, 354 2-10 miles; length of double track, 353 8-10 miles; number of engine houses, 13; number of shops, 9; number of engines, 514; number of first class passenger cars, 183; number of second class, 20; number of sleeping cars, 26; number of baggage, mail and express cars, 102; number of freight cars, 6,683; number of coal cars, 1,440; number of freight cars owned by other parties, 5,819; number of iron bridges, 152; number of wooden bridges, 37; number of stone bridges, 17; number of stations, 203; number of tunnels, 8; length of steel track laid, 377; gross amount of tonnage, 26,575,843; expenses, $11,823,434 34; number of persons killed, 13; injured, 167; number of passengers carried, 4,699,985.

Real Estate Savings Bank.

Every person who receives a limited salary, however small it may be, and, indeed, every one else, should determine to lay up a small sum at the end of each week for a "rainy day." If you are a young man just starting out in life, nothing will be of so much assistance to you or benefit you so much in forming future habits of economy, as the plan of depositing a part of each week's earnings in some reliable Savings Bank. And in selecting a bank at which to deposit, we can, with pleasure, safely recommend the Real Estate Savings Bank, corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. This Bank is open from 9 A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M., daily, and from 7 to 9 o'clock on every Saturday evening. Six per cent. interest is allowed on time deposits, which at compound interest will double the principal in twelve years. The officers and Trustees are so well known as reliable men, that nothing more need be said of the good character of the Bank.

Another Watch Presentation.

Mr. George Whaley, the efficient conductor of the Baltimore Express, Connellsville Railroad, was last evening the recipient of a handsome token of his popularity among the friends and patrons of the Connellsville Railroad. The company assembled at the house of the Misses Fulton, and was called to order by Mr. Hiteman. Mayor Montooth, in a brilliant speech of a few moments, presented Mr. Whaley with an elegant gold watch suspended to an equally splendid heavy gold chain. Mr. W. C. Moreland replied in behalf of Mr. Whaley in a style that was neat and appropriate and pleasing to all who heard him.

The watch was a most beautiful piece of workmanship, and was gotten up at Messrs. C. H. Reed and Co.'s, this city. The case contains the inscription, "To George Whaley, from his many friends." The cost of the watch and chain was five hundred dollars.

The whole affair was one of the most pleasant of the kind—a just tribute to the real merits of a popular and gentlemanly conductor.

A Delightful Entertainment.

As per announcement, Mrs. Slack Davis' grand exhibition of dancing and calisthenics came off at Layfayette Hall last night, and to attempt a full description of the delightful performance of those who had the pleasure to partake of it, would be more than we would undertake. Suffice it to say, that every part from the opening march—the music being performed by Prof. Schmidt's excellent orchestra—to the Grand Finale, kept a perpetual smile on the faces of the audience, but especially at the exercises called "Kinderspiel," "Les Roses, (flower dance,) Fairies Dance, Floral Exercise. Every one of the credit of their teacher, and a ovation of the audience, who were of the most intelligent families in the city, and will no doubt be happy to greet Mrs. Davis when she re-opens her academy, September 28th, 1872.

Part First.—Overture, Prof. Eugene Schmidt and Orchestra; Grand March, Pupils; Lancers' Quadrille, Pupils; Scottische, Pupils; Redowa, Pupils; Esmeralda, Pupils; Minderspiel, 8 Pupils; March, Pupils; Alexis Quadrille, Pupils; Polka, Pupils; Polka Mazurka, Pupils; Highland Scottische, Pupils; Hudgarian Waltz, Pupils.

Part Second.—Les Roses (Flower Dance), 24 Pupils; Yankee Doodle, Willie Henry; Clair de Lune—Fairies' Dance, 4 Pupils; Highland Fling, Sadie Deroy; Tyrolean Dance, 6 Pupils.

Part Third.—Little Bo-Peep; a Child-Drama, prepared expressly for this occasion (with appropriate dances). Characters: Bo-Peep, Olga Wormser; Florinel, Sydney Grace; Clarinda, Fanny Rogers; Carlo, Willie Henry; Indian Club Dance, 4 Pupils; Grand Finale.—Dumb Bell Exercise, Pupils.

AQUATIC.

Opening of the Boating Season.

The boating season will be inaugurated to-day by a single scull race on the Allegheny between Wm. Smith, of the J. B. Jones, and Ed. Powell, of the Columbia Boat Club. The distance will be three miles, starting from the Suspension bridge and rowing up one and a half miles and returning, for one hundred dollars. The judges are James Irwin for Smith, and Captain Wm. McClure for Powell, with James Boyd as referee. At the stake-boat Albert Zachatius will be the judge for Smith, and Ed. Busk for Powell. The race will start at about five o'clock.

Messrs. Coulter and Cavitt are to receive a parting testimonial at Trimble's Varieties next Thursday evening, previous to leaving for Philadelphia to row against the Biglins.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The April Abstract.

The report of the Internal Revenue collections in the Twenty-second District, for the month of April, as made by Collector Davis, is as follows:

Collections on spirits	$38,812 37
Tobacco	1,254 54
Fermented liquors	14,559 80
Banks and Bankers	6,736 12
Gas	6,390 86
Income	8,328 85
Penalties, &c., collected	3
Total	$106,891 65

FIRE AT MANSFIELD.

The United Presbyterian Church Burned.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock the United Presbyterian church at Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad, about eight miles from the city, was burned to the ground. The building, although occupied as a young ladies' school, was also destroyed, with its furniture and apparatus. The entire loss will reach $8,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The American Button-hole and Overseaming Machine which can be had of Mr. James Espy, No. 178 Liberty street, is without a superior in the market, and is warranted to give satisfaction in every case. Get one.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal or Otherwise.

TO-DAY a new Catholic church will be consecrated at Hazlewood.

ST. JAME'S Episcopal church, Titusville, is to enlarged during the coming summer.

REV. R. T. MILLER will fill the pulpit in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow.

Rev. Richard Lea will preach in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, at both services.

REV. VAN DE MARK at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Subject.—Our Old Folks. Seats Free.

LAST Sunday several hundred children were confirmed in the Catholic faith by Bishop Domenec, in St. Philomena's church.

THE Rev. C. N. Spalding, from the Diocese of Wisconsin, has accepted the Rectorship of Christ Episcopal church, New Brighton.

THE Sabbath school of the first R. P. Church, Rev. Dr. Douglas, will meet to-morrow, Sabbath morning, as usual, at nine o'clock A. M.

REV. THOMAS AARON, President of the Louisiana and Arkansas Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, is in the city.

A LAYMAN'S Institute will be held about the middle of this month, under the auspices of Young Men's Christian Association.

REV. JOSEPH R. KERR was in the city this week, making the final arrangements for the transfer of his home to Philadelphia.

REV. E. K. SQUIER, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, this city, has removed his residence to No. 15 Union avenue, Allegheny city.

THE course of sermons to young men, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., will be continued during last spring season in the various churches of the city.

A NEW Methodist Episcopal Church is to be erected in the Borough of Bellevue, the site having been purchased. The old property at Jacks Run will be sold.

THE Rev. H. D. Nevins, D. D., formerly Rector of Christ Episcopal church, Oil City, and St. John's, Rouseville, in this Diocese, has accepted a call to Trinity church, Portland, Oregon.

THE "Sociable" held under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Thursday evening, was well attended—notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather—and proved a delightful entertainment.

REV. DR. JOHN DOUGLAS, who has so acceptably filled the pastorate of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in this city for the past twenty-two years, has been compelled by failing health to resign the charge, and gave notice to that effect last Sabbath.

WE understand that the Young Men's Christian Association of this city intend holding a Layman's Meeting in their rooms on the evenings of the 16th, 17th and 18th of May, for the purpose of consultation in regard to the various methods of Christian work by laymen.

REV. A. J. ROWLAND, will deliver a sermon to young men in the First Baptist church, Fourth avenue, above Grant street, Pittsburgh, Sabbath evening May 5th, at 7 o'clock, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject: "The duty of young men to become rich." All are cordially invited.

A MEETING of the Local Preachers will be held at the Bingham Street M. E. Church, Birmingham, on Saturday and Sunday, May 11th and 12th. Saturday evening will be devoted to business. Sunday morning a sermon will be preached by Rev. John H. Hargrave. The exercises of the remainder of the Sabbath will be arranged at the business meeting. All local preachers in the two cities and vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

THE CUMBERLAND Presbyterian General Assembly will hold its annual meeting on the 16th of the present month, in the city of Evansville, Indiana. This body is composed of about two hundred delegates, half of whom are laymen. The coming session is regarded as one of the greatest importance to the church, inasmuch as the policy of the church in reference to new questions in its educational and missionary work, are to be decided. The ministerial delegates from this community, are Rev. A. B. Miller, President of Waynesburg College, Rev. J. H. Childs, Rev. Dr. Sellers, Rev. Dr. Speer, of Punxsutawney, and Rev. E. K. Squier, of Pittsburgh.

THE COURTS.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of Charles W. Mackey vs. Wesley Wilson & Co., previously reported, was concluded, the jury finding for the plaintiff $619.93.

Isaac Snyder vs. Cornelius O'Brien, previously reported; verdict for plaintiff for $81.54.

W. H. Sheib vs. Evan Owens; action on alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff claims that some time since he sold to the defendant the stock and fixtures of a saloon, and the defendant took possession and conducted the business for a time, but not succeeding as well as had been expected, he failed to make his payments to plaintiff he relinquished the trust deed, and finally repelled to take the business off his hands. He afterwards disposed of the store to a third party, and now brings action against the defendant to recover damages on the bond.

In the case of John Young and wife vs. Wm. McKee, a motion was made for a new trial, on behalf of defendant.

DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE HAMPTON.

In the case of Julia Sullivan vs. The Oakland Railway Company, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,800.

Palmer & Co., for use of George E. Palmer, vs. The Excelsior Oil Manufacturing Company. Action on a partnership account. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

The May term of this court will commence Monday next. Following is the trial list for the term:

Bills of Indictment.

United States vs. John D. Etzweiler.
United States vs. John D. Etzweiler.
United States vs. George Groves.
United States vs. Jacob Minehart.
United States vs. Jacob Minehart.
United States vs. David Meik.
United States vs. Leonard H. Talman.
United States vs. George W. Bowers, et al.
United States vs. George W. Bowers, et al.
United States vs. Frank Thomas.

Civil Cases.

United States vs. Dennis McMullen.
United States vs. One Package of Rectified Whisky, claimed by Barney Brose.
United States vs. One Barrel of Whisky claimed by Reinstrom & Co.

Cases at Issue in Bankruptcy.

S. Ewart & Co., et al., vs. A. G. Fry.
George Huntley et al., vs. Fry, et al.
Bernard Rafferty, guardian, &c., vs. James Linn, Sr.
Marion W. Dallas, vs. Duncan Keith.
Moleley, Metzgar & Co., vs. T. Bowers, et al.
Park Bro. & Co., vs. George W. Morris.
J. Sharp McDonald, et al., vs. John D. Johnson.
William H. Hall, vs. Crane, Griffis & Co.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

John Barry yesterday instituted proceedings before Alderman Strain against Patrick Ewright, charging him with surety of the peace, and disorderly and riotous conduct. Barry, who resides in the Twentieth ward, alleges that the accused came to his house and broke open the door, and in his house, made use of terrible threatening demonstrations towards himself, when he made his appearance at the door. Ewright was arrested, and gave bail in $700 for a hearing next Wednesday morning.

Peter Myer alleges that Charles Conn knocked him down with a whip handle, seriously injuring him. The charge is aggravated assault and battery, and Alderman Strain has issued the warrant.

Alderman Moreland yesterday committed John Driscol to jail to await a hearing, on a assault of and battery preferred by C. Sullivan.

John McMahan makes an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Jonathan Smith with assault and battery. McMahan alleged that Barry threw stones at him, striking him several times on the head, causing serious concussions on his cranium. The parties reside in the Twentieth ward. A warrant was issued.

Henry Deruling came before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Morris Finnisey and Pat Best with assault and battery. The deponent alleges that the defendants assaulted him, knocking down and afterward kicking—probably because he felt. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

Mayor Blackmore yesterday sent Billy Deihl, Ann Kelly and Joseph Jones, to jail for thirty days for vagrancy.

Mayor Callow disposed of ten common cases yesterday, most of whom he sent to jail for a brief term.

For disorderly conduct T. J. Neal was permitted by Mayor Blackmore, to exercise himself in the work house for thirty days.

Daniel Rawsin and Joseph Kinney, for disorderly conduct, were sent to the work house for thirty days by Mayor Blackmore.

George Jacobs, who was arrested by Mayor Callow's police on a charge of assaulting his wife, and also assaulting another woman on Spring Garden avenue, had a hearing yesterday morning before Mayor Callow, who fined him fifty dollars and costs, in default of which he was sent to the work house for ninety days.

Twenty-three common cases were before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

Alderman Bolster who is agent for a house on Green street, Allegheny, formerly occupied by a Methodist [illegible], yesterday visited the house to make arrangements for letting it. On entering the house he found it completely torn inside out, the glass being broken, doors smashed, plastering tore down and the house generally very much injured. Upon investigation he learned that the depredations had been committed by some women and boys who had been in the habit of entering the house. The Squire will make information against them and have them brought to justice.

Charles Naylor came before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, charging some half a dozen beer lovers with assault and battery and riot. From the information of the deponent its seems that his wife was attending a wedding at a Mr. Cook's on Federal street and she was presiding over the beer keg. The defendants, happening that way, demanded some beer of her which she refused. They then assaulted her, striking her upon the head with beer glasses to such an extent that she will be confined to her bed for several days. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

Mrs. Mary Jones, of Franklin township, yesterday made information against her husband, charging him with surety of the peace. She alleges that he threatened to kill her. Mayor Callow issued a warrant.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

New and Handsome designs of solid gold jewelry at Evans Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, and cheap.

BREVITIES.

SNOW fell yesterday.

VIOLETS and hyacinths decorate our gardens just now.

HOW long ought a lady's crinoline to be? Not too much above two feet.

SPRING CHICKENS.—Weak in flesh but strong in price—are in the market.

THE Internal Revenue collections last month amounted to $106,891.65.

BRICATSE top-dressing is good for fields, it does not follow that it is good for heads.

STONES down and carpets up! are now the battle cries along the line of housekeepers.

GOOD-BOWES and black gloves are the fashion with industrious ladies while at out-door work.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET and Mulberry alley have been paved from Charlotte street to their destination.

THE Cincinnati papers containing a full report of the late "Pow Wow," can be had at John W. Pittock & Co's.

WILD OATS are said to be the only crop that grows by gas light in cities, or looms up by lamp light in the country.

A CONTEMPORARY thinks that old ladies are going out of fashion, in consequence of the dressmakers' and hairdressers' art.

THE Medical Club of South Pittsburgh held a social reunion last night at their hall. If being the last night of their winter meetings.

FISHING parties are now being organized—one digs the bait, another procures the tackle, while the third furnishes the peppermint drops.

IF SOME one would only get up a sewing machine to collect rents, mend mothers, and repair family breaches, what a sale it would have!

BEECHER says the man who don't advertise because times are dull, is about as wise as the miller who tears out his dam because the water is low.

A WOMAN named Cleary, who lives on High street, was badly burned by her clothes catching fire while standing in front of a grate. Her injuries are not fatal.

FRIENDS and neighbors will visit a sick person almost to death, and then have no trouble to charge the effect of their evil doing to some appropriate medicine.

PUFFING AND BLOWING are some times considered synonymous terms. Reporters, however, discover the difference when instead of puffing a man up they blow him up.

BARRELS or other receptacles with disagreeably odorous oyster shells or other offensive material should not be allowed to blockade pavements and spread miasmatic smells.

THE Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils decided to lay matting on the floor of Mayor Callow's front office, in order to keep the room more quiet during hearings.

GENERALLY, the new spring bonnets prove to be very becoming. They are adroit combinations of the cottage and gypsy bonnets, with very narrow crowns and narrow head-pieces.

IT is reported that the body of Miss Keef, who was drowned on last Sunday in the Ohio river, was recovered yesterday near Sewickley, and brought up to the Ninth ward, Allegheny.

A PETITION for divorce in the case of Mary M. Oelsner vs August Oelsner, was made yesterday in the Common Pleas Court, by Henry Bender, next friend of petitioner. The usual paper was issued.

AT a meeting held on Thursday evening, the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils ordered the opening, grading and paving of several streets, and granted petitions for two or three small sewers.

A PETITION in bankruptcy was yesterday filed in the United States Court, by Messrs. E. Spurgeon & Co., of New York, asking that Albert Fette & Co., of Union Mills, Erie county, be adjudged bankrupts.

THERE were petitions in circulation yesterday in business circles calling on Hon. Jared M. Brush to permit the use of his name as a Republican candidate for successorship to Hon. James S. Negley in Congress from this district.

ASPARAGUS, tomatoes, and other delicacies in the vegetable line, have made their appearance on the stalls of the green grocers. If you want an early one, a mighty slender pocket book can be depended, just purchase a peck or two of green tomatoes.

MR. NEWMAN, the chief Clerk of the Controller's office, has resigned his position to take place in the First National Bank of Pittsburgh. We understand that Mr. Howe who was controller and Finance Committee have appointed R. M. Snodgrass, ex-member of Councils as his successor.

TWO HORSES belonging to Mr. Shock yesterday morning took fright on Wood street and ran up Fourth avenue a short distance, dashing a buggy, a telegraph pole, demolishing the wagon, and scattering the contents in every direction. No one was hurt.

BUSINESS MEN who advertise—and all shrewd business men do—should read carefully the advertisement of McClelland & Co., on first page. These gentlemen have established a first-class agency, and are worthy the confidence and patronage of all advertisers.

A call on the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway will please behold the track taken from Federal street, breaking one of the wheels on the cobble stones. Fortunately the car was not running faster than twenty miles per hour, and consequently no damage was done.

THOSE grocers and liquor dealers who sell cigars, and who have not paid the special tax due the Government, should call at once upon the Collector of Internal revenue, Mr. T. W. Davis, on Fifth avenue, or he would avoid paying an additional fine and costs.

AT A MEETING of Labor Reformers held last evening at Reformers' Hall, Fourth avenue, Thos. A. Armstrong, Esq., of this city, was selected to represent the Fourth district, at the Williamsport Convention, to be held on Tuesday next, to nominate a Labor Reform State ticket.

A young man, formerly in business in this city, occupied a room in the city tombs last night awaiting a hearing on several serious charges of forgery preferred against him by a near relative. We refrain from publishing any names this morning as in all probability he will be a settlement to-day, as the matter is now in the family.

"OLD AND NEW," for May, contains a choice variety of prose and verses and fully up to previous issues. The lover of Hawthorne will be pleased to read "Recollections of Hawthorne," illustrated with find attraction in Martineaus' "Place of Mind in Nature, &c." The Serial, "Ups and Downs" by Hale is particularly good, and the record of fine arts and natural sciences, embraces many new and interesting items.

SIXTEENTH ward Republicans will take notice that there will be a meeting of the Republicans of that ward on this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at No. 18 Liberty street, in school room, the purpose of forming a Republican Campaign Club. The Republicans of the ward should turn out in a body, and strive to make the ward in the coming campaign, what it was during the last Presidential campaign—the "banner" ward of the county.

OFFICER JOHN TRIMBLE yesterday arrested an insane man in the vicinity of the Union Depot. He told the officer that the devil was pursuing him. He told the officer that the devil was pursuing him to come to the Union Depot where he (the devil) would call for and swallow him. At the time of his arrest he was standing on the track, directly in front of an approaching train. He doubtless imagined the old fellow was coming, not in the form of an agel of light, but as a roaring and puffing iron horse.

THE Stockton House at Cape May, New Jersey, one of the finest summer resorts in the country and which closed for the season by the burning of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, one of the most popular hosts of the day. It is being thoroughly refitted and overhauled and will shortly be ready for the reception of guests. Those who desire magnificent home-like accommodations should make early application for quarters in this hospitable and well managed hotel.

YESTERDAY morning about nine o'clock a man was observed standing on the railroad track near the Union Depot in front of an approaching train. He seemed to pay no attention to warnings to get out of the way, and would doubtless have been run over had it not Officer John Trimble pushed him from the track. He proved to be a crazy man who had escaped from his friends. He was taken to the Work House. Some of his friends came and took him away.

SOME PEOPLE have an idea that newspaper reporters must not report cases in which they (the people referred to) are interested without first consulting them and asking their permission, and when they condescend to do so generally make a request not to say anything about the matter. Such people endeavor to cry down and find fault with anything like newspaper enterprise. Of course a murderer, thief, defaulter and others of like ilk, don't appreciate newspaper notoriety, and we do not wonder that they do not.

THE NEWS of the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the so called Liberal Republicans was all the absorbing topic of conversation on our streets yesterday. Bulletins announcing the ballots as they progressed were posted at the GAZETTE office, and were constantly surrounded by eager readers. Greeley's nomination was an unexpected result, but it called forth no enthusiasm whatever either from Republicans or Democrats. Many had expected to see the *Post* building illuminated in honor of the signal triumph of the old philosopher, but they were disappointed. Whatever may be his strength and popularity before, Greeley has none in this neighborhood, his name [illegible] speaking about. His name certainly [illegible] enthusiasm and his associate on the ticket [illegible] arouse. All around Grant is safe for a re-election.

The Duquesne Works

of Messrs. C. COLE[illegible]n Marion ave. nue, Allegheny, is [illegible]e of the best and best-finished wo[illegible]g, *Farm, American shop, East or Southern and Platform Sp*[illegible] and as a specialty, *the Combined Iron Axle Patable Skein Wh*[illegible] g all others in strength, durabil[illegible] of draught and cheapness; also, a[illegible] of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarr[illegible] best materials used, and [illegible]er than employed. Prices [illegible] the East. All w[illegible] Address, [illegible] & SON, [illegible]gheny City, Pa.

Rising Firm.

At the [illegible]riage warerooms of Messrs. Workman [illegible]ets, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, on [illegible] will find a stock large and comprehensive enough to meet their various demands. The firm have an extensive manufactory in Allegheny, which is constantly turning out vehicles of every description in great number, whereby they are enabled to offer the fullest variety and the most reasonable prices.

Gents' Summer Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Gents' Gauze and Gossamer Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Gents' Jean and Linen Drawers. Full Lines, all grades, just received at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue. DEGELMAN & BLACK.

25c. for a box of initial paper and envelopes, paper collars, vases of all kinds, and hundreds of other articles in every day use at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

A NEW RAILROAD.

Another Feeder to the "Connellsville" —Progress of the Enterprise.

Our Legislature passed a bill before the adjournment, as we are informed, says the Uniontown *Standard*, incorporating a company similar to the Uniontown & West Virginia Company, to make a railroad from the State line by the waters of Sandy Creek and the Great Meadow Run to the Connellsville Road at the Ohio Pyle Falls. The Company Incorporated in West Virginia, to make this road from the Baltimore & Ohio Road to the Pennsylvania line, are at work. Five miles is said to be already made from the B. & O. R. R. to Hardman's or Franklin Furnace, and then to go by Hagan's and near the Valley Furnace to the Pennsylvania State line, and following the eastern base of Laurell Hill, passing six or seven first rate sites for furnaces, where the coal and ore have been developed, and furnaces erected, but not now in operation, but which this road would soon refurnishnate. A geological survey to enlist capitalists and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this work, with others, if we though, if properly attended to, might soon make, at least, a narrow gauge road on this line, being only about sixteen miles in Pennsylvania by an air line. We might also mention in this connection that another road, called the Ligonier Valley Railroad, following the Western base of the Laurel Hill, is partly under contract, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and will no doubt be vigorously prosecuted. It is intended to connect this with the Connellsville Road somewhere between the Falls, which, with the P. & W. Va. Road will unite the P. R. R. with the B. & O. R. R., and constitute valuable feeders to both, and to which they may therefore be confidently looked for efficient aid.

CITY STRUCTURES..

Report of the Building Inspector.

The report of the Building Inspector for the month of April, which has just been completed, shows that the spirit of improvement and enterprise exists among our citizens who desire to add to the appearance of the city by the erection of such buildings as will do credit to the place.

In the month of April there were granted ninety-four permits. Sixty-two of these were for brick buildings and twenty-six for frame buildings, and six for additions and alterations.

Among those who were granted permits for buildings were Dr. John J. Marchand, to erect a bank at East Liberty, to cost $9,000; Mr. Charles Zug, for a residence on Fifth avenue, near Craft. The building will cost $16,000. Mr. Thomas Sloan, of Philadelphia, is the architect, and William Boyd & Son, of this city, the builders; Messrs. Morgan stern & Brother for the erection of two large three story stores at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, to cost $38,000; Mr. Dennis O'Neill for the erection of four dwellings on Fifth street, near Penn, at a cost of $25,000; Messrs. Bailey, Farrell & Co., for the erection of a brass foundry on Smithfield street, the building to be fire proof, and to cost $10,000; Messrs. Moorhead & Co., for three new buildings in connection with their mills in the Fourteenth ward. The buildings will be one story high and have iron fronts. The total cost will be $20,000.

A Word About Matches.

Our caption refers not to matches, in which managing material parents are want to exercise their executive abilities, but of those articles of household necessity, good friction matches, and our purpose is to direct the attention of our readers to the fact that Mr. Jesse H. Lippincott the popular Smithfield street grocer has secured the sole agency here for the best matches of this kind in the world. They are widely known as the Clark, Parlor matches, and are the first and only inventor of friction matches, Mr. Wm. A. Clark, who established the business in 1825. The present manufacturers are Messrs. Brockett & Newton, who have a large establishment at Woodbridge, New Jersey, which is kept in constant operation to supply the demand. The work is all done by machinery, and the matches, cut square out of dry timber, and slightly touched with sulphur, but guaranteed in every instance perfect and safe. A pocket book can be depended, just purchase a peck or two of green tomatoes.

Sixteen Years of Success.—In 1856 the now famous MUSTANG LINIMENT was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing until it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. For the relief and cure of rheumatism, trotting stables, in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. It has been found also invaluable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, neuralgia, sore throat, tumors, wens, earache, toothache, yield to its powerful, healing, and penetrating properties, and burns, scalds and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

7-TH-SS5

10c. for a box of paper collars, barlow knife, wax dolls, perfumery, hair oils, mantel ornaments, &c., at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Piano Tuning.

It will be a matter for congratulation to those having pianos to tune or repair to known that they can have it done satisfactorily and at a very low charge by calling at 68 Fourth avenue. They having secured the services of one of the finest tuners and regulators to be had in the country, and who has had over twenty years experience in this particular branch. Leave your orders at

S. HAMILTON & CO's.
51 Fifth avenue.

A fine specimen of buffalo head, said to have been shot by Alexis, is to be seen in the window at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Dolly Varden jewelry, a large assortment of new and varied designs, just received at the new goods, just received in the $1 department at Evans' Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

River Report.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 5 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

STATIONS.	RISE.	FALL.	Feet.	In's.	Feet.	In's.
Cairo			0	1	10	
Cincinnati			0	0	10	
Davenport			0	0	1	
Louisville			0	0	4	
Memphis			0	2	1	2
Nashville			0	0	1	2
New Orleans			0	0	0	5
Pittsburgh			2	6	0	0
Shreveport			0	0	0	5
St. Louis			0	0	0	1
St. Paul			0	0	0	1
Vicksburg			0	0	0	0

THE STATE.

HOLLIDAYSBURG claims to have more beautiful girls than any other town of its size in the State.

THE canal project at Erie has been abandoned.

THE Bank of Providence with $100,000 has been organized at Scranton.

MR. JACOB ENGLE, of Scranton, knows how it is himself with kerosene, after his house burned down. The lamp exploded.

THE Methodist church from Bell's Mills, Blair county, to Fallen Timber, Cambria county and thence to Gallizen, will open up a very rich lumber and coal section, almost inexhaustable in extent. At Bell's Mills several parties have purchased land, and are about laying off the same in desirable town lots. Nearly three miles of the road is now graded, and work is being energetically pushed.

MR. F. H. OLIPHANT has sold his one third interests in the Fairchance Iron Works, Fayette county, to the Fairchance Iron Company for the sum of $60,000.

THE surveors of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad are now engaged in surveying the line between Connellsville and Uniontown, and are already a short distance above Dunbar Station.

ALL the manufactories in Reading are running full handed and on full time. Trade is brisk, and the demand is almost greater than the supply for every article manufactured.

THE Harrisburgh car shops, recently destroyed by fire, are to be rebuilt.

THE Warren *Ledger* estimates that there are 50,000,000 feet of lumber waiting shipment by the river this season from that county alone.

THREE first-class anthracite furnaces are now in course of erection in Lebanon county—one by Mr. G. D. Coleman, in addition to his North Lebanon furnaces; one by Mrs. Freeman, on the "Bowman Farm," near Cornwall, and one by the Coleman estate, near to, or adjoining, the Cornwall furnaces.

THE Union League of Minersville, Schuylkill county, have disposed of their furniture for upwards of $125, and donated the amount realized to Lawrence Post, Grand Army of the Republic, to aid in the erection of a monument to the fallen soldiers of the late war. A praise-worthy donation.

THERE is a girl in Fayette City, Fayette county, whose age is twelve years, and weight 183½ pounds.

TICONSTA has a new base ball club,—and, it's the leading sensation of the town.

THE woods in Forest county are on fire.

A NEW railroad is talked of between Connellsville and Brownsville—but it's all talk.

THE Presbyterians in Uniontown have purchased a lot, and propose to erect a new church.

ONE of the old landmarks of an earlier civilization, a building in Uniontown, erected eighty years ago, has just given way to the march of improvement.

THE whooping cough is the prevalent disease in Jefferson.

NOTES FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

WHEELING has six home stock fire insurance companies.

THE races at Cumberland, Md., constitute the excitement in that town just now.

ERIE can't raise the money to secure the State Fair.

THERE is a very great demand for laborers in Erie.

SOMERSET is to have a bank.—$40,000 has been subscribed for the purpose.

THE school house and hotel in Warren, were destroyed by fire on Monday last. Loss $13,000. The school house had just been completed.

KITTANNING is to have a season of "Amateur Opera" next week.

OIL has been found on Cowanshannock Creek, near Kittanning and speculators are looking that way.

MRS. ROBERT LOGAN, was pestered by sewing machine machine agents, and left home a few days ago, saying she "would hide from them all," and she has not been since.

GOL. S. R. JOHNSON and his corps of engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have just finished running one line of the contemplated railroad from Washington, Pa., by way of Bellevernon to Layton's Station. They intend running one or two more before leaving.

THE New Castle *Gazette* says: We understand that a company is being organized in this city for the erection of car works, or at least a company has offered to build a car manufactory here if $10,000 can be raised, and a paper circulated for the latter purpose has about $8,000 subscribed at the present time.

THE woods on Chestnut Ridge, Indiana county, are on fire.

THE saw mill of Heistand & Girrott, Indiana county, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Loss $15,000.

METAL EXPLOSION.

Four Men Seriously Injured.

The mills of Jones & Laughlins, Ormsby, were yesterday morning the scene of a fearful explosion. As one of the puddlers, named David Hiltabidel, was removing the "heat"—a large lump of m olten iron—from the furnace, by means of tongs attached to pulleys, the metal fell into a trough of water, kept to cool the tools used by the hands of the mill, and exploded with a terrible crash. The noise was so loud as to arouse the firemen in the vicinity, who came rushing to the scene of disaster in hot haste, thinking a boiler had exploded; fortunately though, the fire was quenched by the prompt action of the hands in the mill. The molten metal of course flew in every direction; and Mr. Hiltabidel was burned and cut in the abdomen in a fearful manner. Joseph Schelsher, who has only been in this country three months, and working the first day in the mill, had his head so badly lacerated that his life is despaired of. One of his eyes is almost entirely destroyed. Two other men, one named Owis, and the other whose name we did not ascertain, were slightly hurt. One of them it is stated, saved his head by dodging behind a door. Dr. Rahauser after visiting them this afternoon, says the full extent of the injuries of the two former cannot definitely be ascertained at present